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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, ostal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† GANGES	4332	T. F. Creery	11th June.
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	F. H. Seymour.	18th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wilmer	25th "
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† GANGES	4332	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.I. EGYPT	5040	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.I. ARABIA	5040	J. L. Partitt	30th "
† GANGES	4332	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4262	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7518	W. L. Andrews	27th "
† GANGES	4332	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	5040	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

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The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.
IMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,840	1st Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	10th June 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	12th July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 370	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

Obtained at Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 825

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
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Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
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E. BACHRACH,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 3, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	Tuesday, 7 Jun 1898.
*YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	21 Jun 98.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrando	2nd A 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Jourdan	30th June.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th June, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 9th June, calling at Kurrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about 9th June, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 20th June, calling at Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 5,400 tons, on or about 8th June.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
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Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
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BOMBAY.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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OUR present Stock is of an exceptionally fine character, and the Brands offered possess in an eminent degree those tonic and recuperative properties for which these Wines are justly celebrated.

	Cash. Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected vintage	43 0	22 8	48 0	25 4
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MACON, possessed of fine flavour and aroma	23 0	12 12	26 0	14 4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy	28 8	15 12	32 0	17 8
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"AULD SCOTTIE."
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The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8 "
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The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8 "
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8 "
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The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0 "
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8 "
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CATES' St. EULALIE	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4

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SUPERIOR MEDOC, "fullbodied, of high character and flavour"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

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CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

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	Cash. per hghd. Rs. a.	Credit. per hghd. Rs. a.
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St. JULIEN MEDOC	272 0	303 0
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This Company's Clarets, which are imported direct from Bordeaux, are known throughout India and the East for their excellent quality, and may be relied on as Sound and Genuine WINES.

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AERATED & MINERAL WATERS.

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SODA, POTASH and PLAIN AERATED	0 12
LEMONADE, BELFAST GINGERALE, SELTZER, LITHIA, RASPBERRYADE and every other kind	1 0
KEMP'S SPARKLING VIVONE (a specialty)	2 0

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for Use with above.

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LIME SYRUP per. Bottle.	1 8
GINGER SYRUP CLARIFIED Do.	1 8
TONIC REFRESHER Do.	1 8
LEMON SYRUP per pint.	0 12
GINGER SYRUP per quart	1 4

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WANTED a New or Second-hand complete ICE MACHINE, Soda-water machine and Billiard table Apply "D" care of this office.

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£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

TO LET.—3 Large OFFICE ROOMS, on FIRST FLOOR of No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, with possession on 1st June 1898. Rent Rupees 240 or the whole FIRST FLOOR at Rupees 300 per month, from 1st July 1898.

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SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1758—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of twelve per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 60 per share) declared at the thirty-fourth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of this Company for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 13th June, 1898, to shareholders on the Register at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 13th June, 1898.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12-8-0 for every Share of Rupees 250, and of Rupees 2-8-0 for every Share of Rupees 50, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ending 28th February, 1898, making for the whole year 10 per cent., will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 6th June, 1898, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 7th May, 1898, on production of this Company's Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Bangalore, Mysore, and Madras Presidency will obtain DIVIDEND WARRANTS at Bangalore and those in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts at Hubli from our Representatives in those places on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1898, on production of this Company's Share Certificates.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th May, 1898.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME
IN CONNECTION WITH
THE BOMBAY EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THIS HOME will be CLOSED on 15th June for the MONSOON.

R. G. CURRIE,
Hony. Secretary.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ONE DOUBLE FLUED LANCASHIRE STEEL BOILER, 100 lbs. Working Pressure, 28 feet long, by 7 feet diameter without Galloway tubes with Shell Plates 1-2" or 5-8" thick, and Internal Flue Plates 3-8" or 1-2" thick.

All Fittings and connections to be of the latest improvements and the Boiler to be delivered free, Tuticorin.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
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THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

VICTORIA ARCADE COLOMBO.

Opposite Grand Oriental Hotel and Passenger Jetty.

SHOPS, OFFICES AND RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS TO LET in the above Building, which is situated in the most commanding position, in Colombo. For Terms, &c., apply to—

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

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OLD STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER AND SCRAP TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, for the purchase of any quantity.

The Material now lying at General Stores Depot, Parel, and at Branch Stores Loco. Workshops, Parel, to be seen on application to the undersigned.

Forms of tenders can be obtained from the office of the undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd June, 1898.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 2nd August 1898, for the supply of Tents and their components as required to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1899, to the 31st March 1902.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 8th June to 30th July 1898, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on payment at the rate of Re. one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a certificate that the tenderers agree to supply the articles strictly in accordance with the latest specifications of army Tents and specifications of stores of local supply.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 Noon on TUESDAY, the 2nd August, 1898. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

T. FOWLE, Major, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 28th May, 1898.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

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RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

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NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
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PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

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SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Agent

Hornby Road.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kumbakonam—C. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... ,, 15,35,485

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

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Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

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G. H. TOWNSEND,
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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,11 1,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 1 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombasa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CAT

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,240
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75		10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	300
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30⅛
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	500	Nil	75
Alliance	1,400	1,100	all	...	49
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	00	Nil	4
Arungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	600xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	600
Central India	1,000	600	600	dvdRs.45	1,630
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	710xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	12
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	490
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	980
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	500xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	40
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	545
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	580
Hindustan	876	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	965
Hingangha Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	585
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	900
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,030
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshedmanji-factoring Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	200
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,450
Manaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gunbargua)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,422 1-2
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	100
Morarji Gocaldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	350
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
Oriental	6,732	625	625	dvd Rs30	325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	840
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	835
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	2040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	285
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	35
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	610
Samoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	58
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	600
Venishunker Lukhmjee Shunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	675
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Hurmuchee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhewnugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Ort	150	8,500	500	125+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuves Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofusail Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	355
Munmar M	700	250	a	15	205
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs45	570
New Indian	00	125	125	dvd 16½	167½
Prince of Wales, Sabapatha (Bellary)	130	500	50	20	400xd
Samoon	500	500	7	0	375
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	20	250	250	Nil	75
Volkart	37	200	all	12	200xd
		000		10 dvd Rs65	1,090
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
ack Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
adham Pile	5,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	1 500	1,500	300	6,000
Do. New Issue.	500	5	625	75	1,035
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	58
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	5	1,200xd
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	dvdRs10	240
Delisle Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 pr. ct.	300
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	157
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treasner & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,102
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	15
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	26 1-2

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-6
China Leaf	,,	24-3
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-4
Do. do., new	,,	24-2
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	24-5
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-3
Sovereigns	,,	15-2
Do. Dragons	,,	15-1
Bar Silver 17	,,	72-2
Do. 17½	,,	73-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m., Sun sets, 6h. 35m., High water, 0-48a. Low water, 4-58m. 6-45a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Umbella and Safari entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Punan left it on Friday, and the steamer Wilderspool on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Dwarka and Oriental entered, and the steamers Purulia and Coromandel left the dock on Saturday.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a practice game this evening to commence at 5-30 punctually.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month ending on 31st May 1898, the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,570, among them the number of new admissions was 1,013 classified as follows:—Hindoos 841, Mussalman, 144, Parsee, 13, total 1,013. The average daily attendance was 115.

MUSICAL EXAMINATION.—The Examination in musical knowledge in connection with Trinity College, London, took place here on Saturday last. There were fifteen candidates entered, including three from Mhow, one from Hyderabad, and two from Poona. The remaining number were local competitors. The names of the successful candidates will be published hereafter.

SUICIDE OF A MAN OF UNSOUND MIND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday at Kandawady, Girgaum, regarding the death of Gunpatrao Anantrao, aged sixty years, an engraver, residing in a house in that locality. For the last six months deceased had been deranged in his mind and behaved strangely. He occasionally ran away from home and had to be brought back. About twenty days ago Gunpatrao swallowed a piece of sulphate of copper and was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated and brought home. On Friday evening deceased after partaking of his meal, rushed out of the room towards the well at the rear of the house, and jumped into it. The police were informed and when the body was removed, life was found extinct. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—One Dhurma Shaik Ahmed, aged twenty residing at Narsiwady and employed at the David Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill at Tank Bunder, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a piece of well sharpened hoop iron, during the recess hour at the mill on Friday noon. He was seized by some of the labourers, and his father, who is employed in the same mill, took him to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that Dhurma had sustained a wound five inches long, partially severing the larynx. He has been detained under police gurad at the hospital for treatment. The police enquiry showed that Dhurma had been, since his arrival here from his native country very much depressed and would not take his food regularly. He evidently appeared to be out of his mind, the exact cause of which has not been ascertained as the man would not speak.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—An inquiry was held on Saturday afternoon on the Esplanade, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Kaikhoshro Pestonji Raja, aged twenty five-years, son of Pestonji Jamasji Raja, a Parsee priest, residing at the Manorbee Lane, Fort. For the last year and a half deceased had been suffering from consumption, and was treated by several doctors, but with no good result. About a month and a-half ago he was sent to Khandala for change and he remained there for about five weeks, but his condition showed no signs of improvement, and he returned to Bombay. About 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning his father went into his room, and finding Kaikhosro was not there, he was just leaving the room, when he saw a chit written in the deceased's own hand writing, lying on the table. In it deceased stated that he could no longer bear the malady from which he had been suffering since so long a time, he had put an end to his miserable existence by throwing himself into one of the big wells on the Esplanade. The father immediately went to the Bazaar Gate Police station and read out the chit to one of the European police officers, who immediately despatched a sepoy withinstructions to search all the wells on the Esplanade. The father requisitioned the services of four Parsee divers, and searched four or five wells on the Esplanade but found nothing. When they went to the well opposite the Elphinstone High School they found a chit on the beam supporting the Persian wheel in the well. The chit was written in the deceased's own handwriting and its contents were to the same effect as the one found in his room. The well was searched and the body was found, life being extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort, Southern Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	8
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	6
Non-resident and unknown	*9	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	11	4	71

* Old cases which have been under enquiry.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	1	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty Walkeshwar & and Mahaluxmi	0	0	1
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	1	16
F Parel Sewree and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	6
Water Division	0	0	4
Non-resident and unknown	7	0	5
Hospitals	0	2	3
Total	14	4	61
Total plague deaths to date	31,193	26,053	

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., of the 4th June:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Previously reported	155	135	7
Fresh cases	1	1	0
Total	156	136	7

The detachment of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry, which had been stationed on the Kennedy Sea Face, left for Bandora on Friday last. The Native Infantry Guard posted at the Northbrook Garden (Grant Road) Hospital has been withdrawn.

Especial prayers were said in all the Anglican churches of Bombay yesterday, giving praise for the abatement of the plague, and asking for guidance in the future. The preacher at the evening service in the Cathedral was the Rev. G. W. Peel, of the C.M.S.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Thursday and Friday, the 2nd and 3rd instant, was, respectively, 3 and 5, while on the same dates last year it was each day five.—During the last three days Dr. Antonio Fernandes inoculated in his dispensary fifty persons of different castes. Since the 2nd instant the Acting Health Officer has commenced to attend at Kharawad and Kharwadi to inquire after plague cases.—This morning there were indications of rain, and as soon as a few drops fall the Banias and several other people who have their lodgings in mandwas will return to their houses, but it is advisable for them to have their houses thoroughly disinfected before they re-enter them. Among people of Varkoond who are seeking to enter British territory and are undergoing observation in the camp at Chalia, one Mahomedan has been attacked with plague. Now that Mr. Judge, the chief plague authority, has his camp at Namdha, and the monsoon approaching, the people of Lower Damaun contemplate representing to him their greivances with a view that he should recommend to his superiors in authority the withdrawal of the cordon or to allow further facilities and thereby soften its rigour.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 31st May, 1898:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 28th May 1898	3,998,900
Balance to be remitted from 29th May 1898 to 31st March 1899	12,001,100

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AUSTRALIAN shippers have been informed that the terms of the Government orders regarding the price to be paid for remounts would be closely adhered to in the future. This means that the remount agents will work on the average of £45 to be paid for an animal werth the money, a higher or a lower price being paid for each horse according to its value. At the same time shippers have been told that none of the inferior horses often passed now at a pinch will be bought. This is only fair dealing, and it should serve to prevent the importation of horses that are not really suited for military purposes. Of late years the remounts for horse and field artillery have given full satisfaction; but, as shippers have just been told there is room for improvement in those imported for cavalry. The class required is described by the Director of the Army Remount Department as really good riding-horses up to weight and with light forehand. Australia can furnish these in abundance, and with the £45 average price in force the shipments in the ensuing season should be much larger than usual. More chargers for officers, are also wanted, and it is notified that 10 per cent of the season's purchases should be of this class. As over price will be paid for such as commend themselves to the remount agents, an improvement in the stamp of chargers should be secured forthwith.

IN connection with the reconstitution of Local Boards in Assam, Mr. Cotton proposes to place Mr. Kershaw, now Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, on special duty in the Secretariat for a month or so in order to draw up the proposed self-government regulations for Assam. After the regulations have been drafted, they will be circulated for the opinions of those concerned. The main object of Mr. Cotton's proposals is to bring the Local Boards in Assam more into accord with those at present existing in Bengal, and to delegate to them powers which are now vested in the Head of the Administration, facilitating despatch of work, and relieving the Secretariat of a mass of detail with which it ought not to be troubled. At present Local Boards have only power to sanction estimates for new works up to Rs. 500, and it is proposed to raise their powers in this respect to Rs. 5,000. The appointment of District Engineers, on salaries varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 for the various Boards, is also contemplated, with the exception of the Nowgong Local Board, the income of which is not sufficient to enable it to maintain a District Engineer. For the district of Sylhet, the Chief Commissioner proposes to appoint two Engineers, one for North Sylhet and Sunamganj, and the other for Karimganj, Maulvi Bazar and Habiganj, as this district is rich enough to maintain them, and the work could not be satisfactorily performed by one man.

THE question who is to be the next Viceroy of India still affords food for speculation. At a dinner given in association with the Urban District Council for Seaham Harbour—the town created by the Londonderry family—the chairman, Mr. J. J. Candish, J.P., the leading Liberal of the locality, in proposing the health of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, said he was delighted to hear that it was not at all unlikely that Lord Londonderry would be appointed Viceroy of India.

THAT transport should be reduced to a minimum, is one of the plainest lessons of the Tirah campaign and any proposal that seems to point that way deserve, every consideration. When advancing trem Shinowrie each soldier carried one white rubber waterproof sheet and three blankets. No tents were allowed. The waterproof sheet was seldom used to lie on, but two were utilised to form a "tente d'abri." This contrivance, however, gave poor shelter, being open at top and at each end while the glaring white rendered the camp woefully conspicuous to the enemy. Accordingly, as soon as the Force halted in Tirah, thousands of animals were employed to bring up the tents left behind, which swelled the camp to an enormous size. A design, carried practically into effect, of converting the waterproof sheet into half a tent, thoroughly waterproof while still serving its original purpose is, we hear, due to Surgeon Captain Mitchell, A. M. S., Staff Surgeon, 1st Division, Tirah Field Force, and has met with the warm approval of general and Regimental Officers. Roughly speaking the following are the main points of difference in the new sheet. The colour is dark-brown for obvious reason, and the material, of strong Willisden or other canvas, as it was found the white rubber material readily cracked and (gave no wear. To each end of the canvas sheet service size-) a triangular piece of light waterproof cloth was sewn, which, meeting a similar piece on a second sheet erected as a tent, effectually closed each end of the tent. Eyelet holes for the small supporting sticks were put four inches from the upper border: the overhanging flags thus left closing the upper part of the tent. Along the lower border a piece of waterproof canvas three feet by seven feet was sewn; at the juncture eyelet holes were fiitted for the peg ropes. This feature is most important, as each man lay on the added piece, which effectually protected him from the ground and formed with the opposite one a waterproof floor for the tent: while the weight of the occupants rendered it impossible for the tent to be blown down, however severe the storm. In other words a man is provided with a perfectly waterproof half tent which can be converted into a whole with that of a comrade, or can be used singly to form a laced waterproof valise. As the added ground piece would allow a blanket to be dispensed with, the weight of the man's kit remains the same; while the expense is purely a matter of the material used the length of wear depending on the quality. We understand the design has been forwarded to military headquarters, where no doubt it will receive the attention it appears to deseeve.

PRIVATE letters from Calcutta says the "Civil and Military Gazette" have for some days confirmed the newspaper reports re the feeling of unrest and uneasiness among the European residents of Calcutta and respectable classes of natives, consequent upon the recent outbreak of lawlessness among the budmash fraternity. Among the leaders of the various communities the opinion is general that, unless some special steps are taken to put down the budmash class things will not improve. It is felt that the ordinary forms of law and procedure are not sufficient to enable the police and the civil authorities to cope with the ebulition of disorder which breaks out now in one place, now in another, and again in a third and wholly unexpected place. Indeed it it thought by some, whose opinions are entitled to weight, that the delay that necessarily takes place in bringing the culprits to book—even when caught red-handed—takes away greatly from the punitive effect of the punishment awarded, even if it does not err on the side of leniency. The proposal, therefore, that all cases coming within the category of plague riots should be tried by a special Magistrate or Magistrates before whom the culprits should be brought as soon as they are arrested and that the punishment meted out should include flogging, to be administered on the spot after the conclusion of the summary trial, has a great deal to recommend it. The first part of the proposal can be easily carried. out, but to give effect to the second recourse will have to be left to speeial legislation or to an extension of the provisions of the Whipping Act. to adults—a procedure within the competence of the local Governments. In Calcutta precautions have been taken, no doubt. against the recrudescence of disorder by increasing the police force of the town, by strenghtening the several police posts, and by attaching guards, consisting of 8 mounted European constables to each doctor and officer of the Health Department going out on duty connected with the plague, and by otherwise vesting the Commissioner of Police with especial powers under the new Police Act. But riots will occur, all this notwithstanding, and stray individuals or parties of Europeans will continue to be in danger of being molested and even roughly handled by the mob in the numerous streets of Calcutta, and it is very essential that all that can be done to prevent this should be done. No punishment will impress the native sufficiently which is not sharp and short. A term of even rigorous imprisonment in one of Her Majesty's jails has, we all know, lost all terror for the native who certainly is better lodged and fed and otherwise taken care of than at home. Severe flogging and in a public place is a form of punishment always resorted to by native rulers of old as also in some Native States at present; and in the opinion of those among us who know the native intimately, it is difficult to find an efficient substitute for flogging among the forms of punishment known to our Indian Penal Code. What is happening in Calcutta now, may happen in Lahore, Lucknow Delhi Allahabad and Amritsar, for every big city has its quota of badmashes and evil-doers who have been greatly excited against Europeans by false news about the working of the rules connected with the suppression of plague.

THE NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGHIRJEE WADIA FOUNTAIN.

AN interesting function took place on Saturday evening in connection with the ceremony of opening a fountain, erected at Andheri, by Bai Perozbai, widow of Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia, to perpetuate her husband's name, to provide a copious supply of Vehar water to the inhabitants of that village, as well as to the dumb animals that pass by the main road. The late Mr. Wadia was a frequent visitor to Andheri, where he observed that there was no wholesome water for the use of human beings, and scarcely any for animals. He was, therefore, desirous of removing this want, and for that purpose proposed to have pipes laid out from the Vehar Lake to the village at a cost of Rs. 27,000, and moreover Rs. 7,000 for building a fountain with a trough for cattle. Before, however, his wishes could be fulfilled he died suddenly, and his widow undertook to complete the scheme. With the cordial co-operation of her brother-in-law, Mr. N. M. Wadia, Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, she has now successfully carried out the scheme. A few friends of Mrs. Perozabai Nusserwanjee Wadia, were asked to be present at the opening ceremony, and to participate in the function. Amongst others, there were present. Messrs. Nourojee Manekjee Wadia, C.I.E., Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, C.I.E., Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, Sorabjee Rustamjee Mody, Shapurjee B. Katrack, Manekjee Rustamjee Vujifdar, Dinshaw Hormusjee Billimoria, Dadabhoy Nusservanjee Wadia, Eduljee Rustamjee Reporter, Hormusjee Dorabjee Gazdar, Byramjee Pestonjee Bhedwar, Pestanjee Manekjee Nanavati, Manekjee P. Nanavati, Rao Bahdur Dhackjee Kasinath, Kaikhosro Ardesir C. Kama, Venayek Bapujee S. Kothari, Nurbheram Chabildas, Kasinath Talati, Muncherjee Bhimjee Karanjia, A. F. De Conceseao, P. DeMello, Luxman Gopal, Sadasiv Harichand Patel, Mansukor Ramchandra Jaikar, etc.

Mr. N. M. Wadia was voted to the chair. The proceedings of the evening were opened by Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman reading in Gujarati a letter addressed to the chairman by Bai Perozabai N. Wadia, in which she stated that in pursuance of the expressed wishes of her husband she had built the fountain in order to perpetuate his name and to provide water for human beings and for dump cattle. The cost she stated, was about seven thousand rupees, and twenty-seven thousand rupees for laying out pipes from the Vehar Lake to the village of Andheri. The supply of water would be formally opened by her brother-in-law, Mr. N. M. Wadia, to whom she tendered her deep obligations for the trouble he had taken to travel to that distant place, to Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, and to Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman. The chairman was then requested to open the fountain with a large silver key, which Dr. Nariman handed to him. Mr. N. Wadia, having turned the cock, water flowed from the fountain into the trough, amidst the cheering acclamations of the assembled crowd.

Mr. N. M. Wadia expressed his great gratification in performing this ceremony. In acceding to the request of his sister-in-law, Bai Perozbai, to open the fountain with his hands, he did not consider it any obligation on her, but he did what he considered to be his duty towards his beloved brother, and he (the speaker) was very anxious to see the work successfully carried out. He took this opportunity to thank the friends of his late brother, who had taken the trouble to help in the scheme, and prayed to God that the good work that had just been inaugurated may last for ever to cherish the sacred memory of the deceased gentleman. (Cheers.) A Gujarati address and a Hindi one thanked the assembly and the donor in the name of their respective nationalities for the great blessings conferred on the residents of Andheri.

Mr. Shapurji Byramji Katrack then proposed thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in presiding on the present occasion, and wished long life and every prosperity to him and to all those connected with this useful work, and prayed that many more such acts of charity and philanthropy might be successfully launched in Andheri, where their names would stand for ever and ever. (Cheers) Mr. Murzban said that his name had been used more than once in this connection; but he wished to state that credit should be given to him to whom credit was due. It was Dr Temulji who initiated the movement and who worked with zeal and good will to bring the proposal to a successful termination. If the late donor was alive, he would have been gratified to see that his good intentions had been more than fulfilled. Mr. Murzban hoped that the sum of rupees fifty-five thousand that had been paid for a Dispensary would soon be used for the purpose, and Dr. Temulji had selected a sight for that charitable institution. He trusted that as soon as practicable it would be carried out too. (Applause.)

Dr. Nariman said that Mr. Murzban, while other people spent money for charitable purposes, had used his powerful influence and the force of his position to support such movements.

Mr. Murzban replied he had one word more to say, that Mr. Nowroji M. Wadia would be requested to found a school in the village, and a small library, so that the village of Andheri would be entirely obliged to the Wadia family for the proposed institutions.

Flowers, garlands, bouquets and rose water were then distributed, and the proceedings terminated.

The following is copy of the tablet on the northern side of the fountain:—"In the name of Hormuzd This fountain has been erected for public use, and for the use of animals, by Bai Peerozebai, daughter of the late Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, in memory of her late husband, Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia, son of the late Bai Motlibai Jehangirjee Wadia, who died, as Bombay on the 5th day of May, 1897. Andheri, 4th June 1898." On the southern side is another tablet, which reads as follows:—"This tablet is placed by T. G. Young as a mark of esteem for the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Jahangirjee Wadia, and in remembrance of a friendship extending over thirty years.

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. REDDY BRANSON.

A LARGE company, including several Native gentlemen of the legal profession, assembled at St. George's Cathedral Madras Wednesday afternoon to witness emarriage of Mr. George Frederick Reddy Branson head of the well-known and highly respected firm of Branson and Branson, Solicitors, and Miss Grace Mary Jones, B.A., Lond., late Lady Principal of the Deveton Girls' High School. The church was tastefully decorated with palms and foliage plants of various kinds, the aisle was carpeted. and on the super-Altar stood vases of white flowers on each side of the massive brass cross, while the rich white frontal, embroidered with gold, as used on some of the greater festivals, lent an additional air of beauty to the Sanctuary. The wedding was fixed for half past three and shortly befor this hour the choir drew up in two lines at the west door, to await the arrival of the bride. Appropriate music was played on the organ until the bride arrived and then the procession moved up the aisle, the choir singing the hymn, "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," the bride being escorted by Mr. Charles Sowden, who stood in loco parentis for the occasion and subsequently gave her away. The service was fully choral and included the hymn "O perfect love" sung to Barnby's exquisite music immediately before the final Benediction. The officiating clergy were the Venrable the Archdeacon and the Rev. F. W. Heycock, M. A. At the conclusion of the service the procession reformed and marched down the church to the inspiriting strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," the important business of signing the Register being then completed in the Bishop's vestry. As the newly wedded pair left the church the bells broke forth in a joyous peal and the company drove off to Mr. Branson's residence in Teynampett, where the reception was held. Here the heartiest congratulations were offered to the bride and bridegroom and then the guests spent a few pleasant minutes in admiring the numerous and valuable presents that were view. The cake, a really magnificent specimen, a present from and the handiwork, we believe, of Mrs. Firth, was cut by the bride, and all glasses being charged the health of the newly married pair was proposed in felicitous terms by the Venerable the Archdeacon. After a graceful allusion to the many excellent qualities of both bride and bridegroom the Archdeacon expressed his regret that owing to the serious illness of his younger daughter, and the consequent absence at Coonoor of Mrs. Elwes, the reception could not be held at his house, as had been at first intended. The Archdeacon himself has been very far from well for the past fortnight or so, and, indeed, yesterday marked his first appearance in public for some time. It was gratifying to all that he was able to be present and to take part in the ceremony and many were the kind enquiries as to the progress of his daughter, who, we are glad to know, is going on well. Mr. Branson thanked all present on behalf of himself and his wife for the cordial manner in which the toast had been received and later on the health of Miss Branson was proposed and received with acclamation. The happy couple drove away amid showers of rice and rose leaves for the Central Station, en route to Yercaud, where they will make a stay of a few weeks, and the guests gradually dispersed.

ALLAWA, in Ceylon, has of late become a famous resort for Buddhist pilgrims, A few weeks ago, it appears, a discovery of some relics of Buddha was made. People came down in crowds, especially from Kurunegala and Polgahawella, the number of persons alighting a day at the station numbering no less than 2,000 during the days of the exposation of relics. The accommodation on the platform for intendeng passengers being insufficient, a great many had to stand over on the opposite side facing the river. A good collection is supposed to have been made from the offerings of the devotees. The ceremony of unveiling the remainder of the relics is to take place shortly, two different days having been chosen with the intention of getting mores funds, which will be spent for building a religious edifice close by the temple.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF JUNE,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

5 new harmoniums played by hand and foot.
1 mahogany semi-grand piano by John Broadwood.
1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp.
1 second hand cottage and 1 square piano.
Household furniture, such as dinning table, chairs, whatnot, meat safe, cushioned sofas and chairs, easy chairs, marble table, teapoys, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing and washand tables, etc.
40 cases Kinkaid Castle Scotch Whisky, 3 and 5 stars.
By order of Messrs. Muncherjee Pallonjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. B. F. Mody—
M 558-568—11 cases Markeston cologne water of which 6 cases gold label, and 5 cases signature label.

AT 2 P. M.

1 second hand office shigram.
1 strong serviceable double seated brougham.
1 dog-cart recently done up, and harness.
1 stylish victoria by Stephen, with bay waler horse and harness.
2 bicycles lady's double curve complete.
1 gentleman's bicycle diamond framed.
1 Rambler bicycle nearly new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF A SPLENDID SELF-ACTING ORGAN, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Forbes Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Furdoonjee Bezonjee Kapadia, the mortgagee in possession, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. P. Ruttonjee, the goods and stock-in-trade, consisting of clocks, watches, gold and silver jewellery, a splendid self-acting organ playing full brass band of 30 men with 8 spare barrels, glass show cases and cupboards, safes, watchmakers' tools, etc.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the heirs of the late A. G. de Ga, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 19th inst. at 1 p.m., at the Prospect House, Grant Road, valuable open carved, blackwood household furniture, big dinner set specially ordered from England, glassware, best platedware, silverware, square piano by Soundy and Co., gold hunting watch with gold chain, rings, English clock, large Brussels' carpet, mahogany dining table, 1, 2, 3, 4 light hanging argand lamps, China garden seats, table ornaments, etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL OR WALKESHWAR ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On Saturday, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Soonabai, widow of the late Mr. Bomanjee Jijeebhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Ruttonbai, widow of Mr. Cowasji Bhicaji, the following valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenament, bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,387 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 310 and 672, now Nos. 2096 and 3020, old Survey No. 13, new Survey No. 27291, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 2510, 2511 and 2510 (2), Street Nos. 1 and 2 and 1 A, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Sorabjee Muncherjee Dhunjibhoy Readymoney, on the west by the property of the late Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naigamwalla, on the north by the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road aforesaid, and on the south by the sea-beach lying on the south coast side of the Malabar Point Road, and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, the solicitor for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 6th June, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, No 7, Foreman's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carve, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of T. W. BROWNNUTS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, IN DILLOWRI WADI.

In exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st day of March, 1896, and made between Mathurabai, widow of Pandurung Ramchunder Naik, and Ramchunder Pandurung Naik, the adopted son of the said Muthurabai, widow of Pandurung Ramchunder Naik, of the one part, and Tulsidas Bhugwandas of the other part, and under the instructions of the said Tulsidas Bhugwandas, the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Girgaum Back Road, in Dillowri Wadi, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of June, 1898, at 4 p.m. (subject to the conditions of sale which will then be produced), the property which is described as follows in the said indenture of mortgage :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land and ground situate at Girgaum Back Road, in Dillowri Wadi, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 402 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 307 and new No. 111 F 2071, old Survey No. 576 and new Survey No. 17-7910, together with the two dwelling houses, messuages and tenements standing thereon, registered in the Books of the Municipality under Ward Nos. 343 (2) and 313 (4), Street Nos. 23A and 23C, Girgaum Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the property of Mr. Shamrao Manekjee Reio, on or towards the north by the property of Munji Nursey, and on or towards the south by the property of Framjee Temujee Mirza, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Muthurabai and Ramchunder Pandurung Naik and their tenants.
The conditions of sale can be seen at the Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Little and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. Attorneys for the mortgagee.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th June, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the B. B.& C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Goods Station, a few bags and a quantity of loose grain sweepings.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Land with the Tannery Standing thereon, situated at Sion, near the G. I. P. Railway Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of the late F. Rowland, Esq., sell by Public Auction on the premises :—

All that very valuable piece of cultivated land situate on the east side of Sion Hill, admeasuring about 58055 square yards, containing good mangoes and toddy trees with the Tannery standing thereon, consisting of engine, boiler, shafting, pulleys and machinery attached in good working order, suitable for any kind of business.
There is a small dwelling-house on the ground.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN BALES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the following Mill Companies at their Registered offices No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of the undermentioned yarn merchants yarn bales as under :—

By order of the Lakhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Co, Ld., 91 bales, 4,00lbs. each of their 21st Red tie, Calcutta yarn, on account and at the risk of Marwadi Lachumadas Bhicknachand.
Do do 200 do 20s' Flower Tie China yarn on account and at the risk of Doongersbi Golabchand, yarn merchant.
By order of the Damodar Lakhamidas Mills Co., Ld., 201 bales 400 lbs each, of their 21st Red tie Calcutta yarn, on account and at the risk of Marwadi Lachumundass Bhikanchand.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down.

On THURSDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry articles.—

10 bales stripe sooey.
14 bales grey drill.
3 cases printed handkerchiefs.
2 cases, white shirtings.
A quantity of sundry grey, white, and coloured piece-goods such as shirtings, jaconets, prints, dhooties, etc.
1 case damaged shirts.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS,

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned the following goods :—

On account and risk of Lackmidas Damoder—
J B S—646-648, 649-52—7 cases dyed sateens,
G C H Co—1678-80—3 cases Trouserings,
On account and risk of Khimjee Chutoorbhuj—
J B S—662-667—6 cases dyed sateens,
On account and risk of Hemchand Muggonlal—
Greaves 16007, 16021-4—5 bales dyed cambrics,
On account and risk of Mathooradas Sakerlal—
G C S Co—309-311—4 cases white drills,

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 6th June, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SILK WARPS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms in Medow Street, No. 21.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Nathoo Bacherdas—
T—16282-86—4 cases each 100 silk warps No. 75-2.
Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and goods cleared away within next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1898. Auctioneers.

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THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 2, CHURCH-GATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.
In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.
A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.
Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Chellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon and Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glogel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) a Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made yesterday in London, amounting to Rs. 1,10,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 31-32d. ; also of Telegraphic Transfers on Bombay, of 2 lakhs, at 1s. 4 1-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 5-8d.

A drop of 3-16 per cent. made the price of Consols 112 3-16 yesterday. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent., to 103 1-4 ; and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime, to 25·29fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 114 1-2 ; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 3-8. Bar Silver was 1-4d. dearer, at 27 1-2d. per oz. ; and in New York 5-8 cent, at 59 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4·86 3-8 dollars.

Consols were quoted to-day at 111 1-4 "ex div." Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114 1-2 ; Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent. at £62 3-8 ; French Rentes at 103 1-4 ; Paris Exchange on London at 25·29 fcs. ; Exchange on India at 30 days' sight, at 1s. 3 5-8d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 7-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-8 per cent. The price of Bar Silver continued at 27 1-2d. per oz. ; also in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 59 5-8 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London at 4.86 3-8 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £30,000 in Silver and £120,000 in Gold to Bombay ; and £26,000 in Silver to Hongkong.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 40s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antverp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm in tone ; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 38 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, in a firmer market ; Brown Rapeseed, 35 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firmer ; Linseed, 37 1-2s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, business done via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, and the Imports 5,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d. to 3 9-16d. per lb. ; while American Arrivals advanced 1-64d. in the near and the more distant positions, extreme quotations being 3 1-2d. for June and 3 15-32d. for October-November deliveries. East Indians showed no change in prices. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

To-day the sales of Cotton in Liverpool amounted to 4,000 bales, and the Imports to 2,000 bales. Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged all round. The market closed quiet, Surats and Arrivals dull. The Manchester Market remained quiet. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 26,000 bales, or 22,000 bales less than in the previous week. The amount forwarded to Consumers was 15,000 bales less, at 53,000 bales ; and the week's Imports 5,000 bales, at 58,000 bales. The total Stock decreased by 1,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,170,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday at 6 1-2 cents per lb. ; August Futures remained at 6·46 cents, but December advanced 3 points, to 6·32 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales.

In the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands in New York, as well as in that of Futures both for August and December, no change took place to-day. The Receipts at the Ports were 5,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,670,000 bales, compared with 10,620,000 bales in the week preceding.

Locally, only a small business has passed to-day in Cotton, and prices are generally unchanged. Exporters bought 950 bales in all, consisting of 200 bales Ginned Broach, at Rs. 171 per candy ; 100 Sawginned Dharwar, at Rs. 161 ; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 144 ; 300 Pachora, at Rs. 148 ; 150 Parola, at Rs. 147.

The mills took but 400 bales, of which 150 bales were Campti, at Rs. 150 per candy ; 150 Khangaum, at Rs. 150 ; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 141.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are lower, and the markets are quiet but easier in tone, though the demand is small.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :

Cotton	10,934	bales.
Wheat	66,618	cwts.
Linseed	8,267	"
Rapeseed	12,347	"
Gingellyseed	1,386	"
Poppyseed	2,788	"
Castorseed	3,673	"
Rice	1,239	"

FREIGETS are quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were offering at 1s. 4 5-32d., and the Banks bought at this rate. The inquiry for Bank Paper was limited, and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4	"
Credits 3 mts' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations were given to-day at 94 3-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 11-16 for Account, in a quiet market ; 3 per Cents advanced to 88.

SHARES are dull and neglected. Manockjee Petit mill are Rs. 2 1-2 higher ; and Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, at Rs. 1,240 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3 1-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 3-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
INDIA.—Via Direct, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shanghai, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.
Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.
Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.
Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haitu are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.
Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government and are subject to delay.
Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States :—
(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.
(2) In code or cipher to and from the West Indies, Venezuela, and Brazil except Government telegrams other than Spanish telegrams named above.
(3) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.
Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowestchensk.
Ebamo route to China right.
Cable St. Thome Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th June, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	4	6	0 p.m.	11	50
Teheran	5	11	45 a.m.	...	16
Suez	5	1	35 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 5th June, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	...	3
" Karachi	...	9	...	1
" Madras	...	17	...	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BEST—May 11, at Morningside, Edinburgh, Annie Georgina Best, eldest daughter of the late John Ryecroft Best, Bengal Civil Service, and grand-daughter of the late John Ryecroft Best, of the Honble East India Company's Service, Bengal, aged 50.
EDMONSTONE—May 17, at 31, Gloucester-place, W Madalina Elinor, widow of Neil B admonstone, Esq., I C Service.
GRAHAM—May 12, at 34, Lower Sloane-street, S W, Colonel Otway Mayne Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 67.
LOCH—May 12, at Eastbourne, Edith Mary, wife of Lieut-Colonel William Loch, H M's Consul-General, Bagdad, Turkish Arabia, aged 44.
TUCKER—May 16, at "Braidon Tor," Torquay, Major-General Henry St George Tucker, C B, H M's Bengal Army, aged 59.
WILLIS—May 12, at 16, Medina-villas, Hove, the Rev E F Willis, late of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta, aged 54.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLAIR-SMITH—May 30, at Pachamba, the wife of E B Clair-Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLEY—RUSSELL-GUNNING—May 28, at Satna, E I Ry, Stuart Farquharson Bayley, Captain, Indian Staff Corps, to Annie, daughter of the late D Russell-Gunning, Esq. of Keynsham, Somersetshire, and Mrs Russell-Gunning.
DANIEL—RODGERS—June 1, at St Mathias' Church Vepery Madras, Francis Daniel, of Colombo, to Catherine Emma, daughter of the late Rev J B Rodgers.

DEATHS.

HOWARD—May 25, at Naraingunj, of cholera, Louis Geneste Howard, son of the Rev W W Howard, of Lyneston, Exeter, Devon, aged 38.
LOFTS—May 26, at Kurseong, Maria, wife of Frederick Lofts and dearly beloved daughter of William and Mary Russell.
PIFFARD—May 31, at Cilmore, Coonoor, Blanche Rosamond Piffard, the wife of Hamilton Balfour Piffard, youngest daughter of the late Augustus S Perkins of 26, Eaton Square, London, and widow of Major Henry Haskett Chilton, 4th Dragoon Guards, late of South Court Linslade, Bucks.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1898.

THE great part assigned to Chartered Companies in the building up of the British Empire from the days of Elizabeth to those of Victoria, was the theme of a suggestive paper read by Sir Alfred Lyall before the Society of Arts on the 19th May. Colonies and Chartered Companies he was able to show are two forms of associations springing from the same root and both working to the same end. Nearly all our Colonies in North America were originally Chartered Companies, and the Charters were very similar to those granted in our own time to the Royal Niger Company. The South African Company and the short lived British East African Company, which between them have or had territories covering nearly two millions of square miles. When the French Government asked their Ambassador in London a few years since to report on the English Companies organised for the acquisition of lands in Africa and other parts of the world, such as the North Company, Mr. Waddington stated that the clauses in their Charters are exactly those to be found in the Charters of the Middle Ages, which is substantially the case. There are some things, says Sir Alfred Lyall very truly, that a Government cannot do officially, and are therefore better accomplished by associations of private individuals who take the initiative while the Government lends its support, but remains in the back ground until it is necessary to interfere. "Colonisation is one of these things, and commerce is another, and the system of Companies has been largely employed both in the foundation of our colonies and in the spread of our foreign commerce." Men band themselves together and subscribe their own money for private adventure in remote countries, and for that purpose they receive from their Government a Charter, conferring on them self-governing powers, the right to make laws and regulations, to enter into treaties with the natives with whom they have to deal to acquire territory, and in some cases the monopoly of trade with certain countries. Such Companies appear to have developed out of the old trade guilds for regulating local industries. At first they were Companies of merchants who, under royal charter, carried on trade with the Continent, and especially with Holland and Germany. In the sixteenth century, when England had become rich and prosperous under the strong government of the Tudors, and her resources and energies were no longer expended in the endeavour to preserve her possessions in France, the need of expansion in other directions was felt. Companies for opening up new markets in Asia and acquiring and developing "plantations" in America received Charters from Queen Elizabeth. The Dutch East India Company was first in this field, and it had a Charter from the Government of the United Provinces very similar to that granted a few years later to the English East India Company.

Three hundred years ago, the lecturer aptly observed, the English frontier was at the Tweed and her frontier wars were carried on between Berwick and Carlisle, with occasional forays into Ulster the West of Ireland. Now our frontier is in Asia, Africa, and America, while expeditions are pushing up the Nile and the Niger, the Indus, and the Irrawadi. The progress made in the interval is in a small degree due to the enterprise, the energy, and no doubt a cynic might suggest, to the absence of misplaced scruples on the part of Chartered Companies. Richelieu and Colbert established similar Companies to extend French trade. Richelieu allotted to the Company of New France the whole of the American Coast from Florida to the Arctic Circle for its sphere of activity. Colbert's East India Company contested with the English Company for the trade in the Eastern Seas for a century, Dutch, English, and French strove, for the first place, the early monopoly of the American trade enjoyed by Spain was the result of the discovery of that Continent by Columbus, and that of the East was secured by Portugal by the discovery of the Cape route, the pretension of both being sanctioned by the Pope, who practically divided the new Christian regions of the world between the Spaniards and the Portuguese. When the latter were compelled to give way—losing her trade though retaining her colonies, the French joined in the struggle. The defeat of the Armada destroyed the naval supremacy of Spain, and the Spanish main was swept by English and French buccaneers. Virginia was colonised by the English and Canada by the French. In those days there was no fanciful delusion that commerce is a peaceful work in which every competitor should strive to gain customers in peaceful rivalry with others. Fighting and commerce went hand to hand. The solitary trader unable to defend himself would find his ship scuttled and himself probably walking the plank before he was able to realise what had happened. The Governments of the Asiatic countries whose trade it was the chief object to tap, were quite unable to compel either their own subjects to refrain from piracy or to enforce order amongst the foreigners. Trade could only be carried on by organisations able to defend themselves and make reprisals on those who injured them. French and English, Dutch and Portuguese fought each other in distant Seas while their Governments were at peace in Europe. While England and Spain were in amity an English buccaneer with a large fleet and a military force of 2,500 men, captured the large fortified city of Panama, plundered and burned it. Of course, Spain protested, and in that flagrant case succeeded in obtaining a certain measure of redress. But the leader of that expedition was knighted, and became in due course Deputy Governor of Jamaica—in consideration of his hunting down and handing over to justice buccaneers who did not consent to share their gains with him. It has not been alleged that the Chartered Companies exceeded to any great extent their legal rights. But they had to find the means for dealing with many dangers and finding a way out of "scrapes" from time to time, as best they could.

The English Chartered Companies were on the whole successful and made the task of calling into existence the British Empire extending over eleven million square miles of the earth's surface far less onerous than Crown and Parliament would have found it without their aid. When their work was done Crown and Parliament took over the assets and completed their labours. Without the naval supremacy which the Government had so tenaciously asserted and maintained colonies and companies must have perished. It is true that the naval supremacy might not have been so complete, had it not been for the opening up of new markets and the creation of what was virtually a monopoly of ocean commerce. Great Britain would have been unable to subsidise the Continental Powers against the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Empire. The French and English Companies in India between them set in motion the forces which ultimately attained their recognition in the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India. The quarrels of the French and English colonists in America gave Canada to Great Britain and by delivering her original colonies from fear of the French paved the way for the achievement of their independence by French aid. These epoch making events are compressed into a few lines by Sir Alfred Lyall :—"In 1744, when England and France went to war, the French and English Companies began fighting on the Indian coast ; but it ended in 1749, leaving both parties as they were, except that the war had given to both of them a taste for warlike operations, and had inspired the French with ambitious ideas of setting up a dominion in India. At that time the English wanted to stick to their trade, and it was entirely the Governor of the French Company, Dupleix, who first took up plans for acquiring possessions on the Indian mainland. With these ideas of war and dominion in their heads, the two Companies very soon came again to blows ; for each of them now kept up a small army, and the neighbouring Indian princes were constantly asking these armies to help them in their own wars. These princes had discovered the weight of European metal on a battlefield, and were quite ready to pay handsomely for a temporary loan of the Company's troops. The result was that both Companies got mixed up in the quarrels of the Native chiefs, and carried on a brisk non-official war for about two years, while England and France were at peace in Europe. While their troops exchanged volleys in the field, the two Companies exchanged bitter reproaches and fired off angry letters at each other from their respective headquarters, accusing each other of scandalous behaviour, and each writing home to implore its respective Government to interfere against the other's utter disregard of the most ordinary morality. This went on till the quarrel grew so hot, and so much money was spent in fighting instead of trading, that the Governments at home were obliged to interfere, and to patch up a reconciliation, and so, after two or three years scuffling and skirmishing in Southern India, a peace was made between the French and English Companies. After this there was a kind of truce in India for about four years, during which time the French and English Companies were facing each other sulkily and suspiciously. Then in 1756, broke out the famous seven years' war in Europe, which was caused, so far as France and England was concerned, by the quarrels between the French and English Colonists in North America, and this kindled again the smouldering hostility between the French and English Companies in South India. The result of that war was that the French lost all their colonies in America and all their possessions in India, excepting two or three small towns on the Indian sea coast, which they still hold. This was a national war not a Company war, and it ruined the French East India Company." The general conclusion is that Chartered Companies were suited for a time when there were no telegraphs and no railways and no steam navigation, and Governments could not be called to account for every act of their subjects. In the present age irresponsible bodies of the kind are obsolete and full of danger except perhaps in the innermost recesses of the Dark Continent. But even there a Jameson's Raid may create a commotion in European capitals and send flying squadrons to sea before any one is aware, and the Company is deprived of the control of its armed police for what would in the last century have been a mere peccadillo. Chartered Companies have made history ; but their day is over.

THE deaths recorded in Bombay City during the week ended on Tuesday last were 44 lower than on the previous seven days and 27 less than in the week ended May 17th. The total was 589 which is 41 more than the quinquennial average, and 89 higher than in the corresponding week of last year, when the mortality was exceptionally low. The total of plague deaths was 84, this being the first time during the present year that two figures have sufficed for the record. Tadwadi with eleven deaths was the only section in which the mortality from this cause went beyond units. In the northern districts (the F. and G. Wards) the mortality was 15 as against 24 in the previous week, so that the epidemic which always lingers in the north of the island after it has left the busier portions of the city is dying out there. While we are thus making satisfactory progress towards the elimination of the disease it is to be noted that in the last week of May 1897, only 34 plague deaths were registered. We have not therefore reached so satisfactory a stage in the elimination of the disease as that which had been attained twelve months ago. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory system although somewhat less than in the previous week, is still considerably above the average, reaching a total of 119 as against a quinquennial mean of 88. The figures in regard to phthisis on the other hand have been brought down to normal, and there is no other disease in which the mortality is excessive excepting relapsing fever, which claimed 13 victims. It is noteworthy that the returns are blank in the case of no less than seven diseases in which an aggregate quinquennial average of 41 is reported. The ills from which we were thus been entirely free are small-pox, measles, enteric fever, ague, cholera leprosy and facial diseases. In the case of several other disorders the figures are below normal, and the general conclusion to be derived from a study of the weekly table is, that apart from the dwindling plague the city is in an exceptionally healthy state. This conclusion is borne out by the experience of the medical men of the city, many of whom are having an unwonted amount of leisure. There is no doubt that the plague has had an excellent effect in leading many middle class people to be far less careless of hygenic laws than in the days before the plague visitation, and this change for the better cannot fail to exercise a restraining influence on the ravages of the great Reaper. But to the mass of the population the plague has brought no lesson as to the need for some improvement in their daily habits. They go on their way living in the same uncleanly way as of old, and making no attempt to improve their surroundings. Even the fear of plague which was a year ago an incentive to care of the health seems to have disappeared, and it is not uncommon to see coolies and other s calmly making the ambulance carts outside the plague district offices their temporary sleeping quarters. A year ago no coolie would have done this, but familiarity with danger robs it of many of its terrors.

THE Bill passed by the Spanish Cortes prohibiting the export of coined or uncoined silver has not averted the financial crisis with which the Madrid Government are face to face. There is a great scarcity of the white metal, caused by a run upon the Bank of Spain for the exchange of bank notes for coin. The report of the Bank for 1897 issued last month showed that at the end of the year the notes on the Bank in circulation amounted in sterling to 48½ millions pounds and that the cash in hand against this sum was 21¾ millions sterling, or 45 per cent. of the note issue. The law only requires a metallic cover of one-third of the paper currency, half to be held in gold and half

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Admiral Schley officially reports that there is no reasonable doubt about Admiral Cervera's fleet being inside Santiago, and that the object of Tuesday's bombardment was to discover the strength of the Batteries.

No American ship, he adds, was hit, nor was any body hurt.

SANTIAGO WELL FORTIFIED.

Reuter's special correspondent, who is on board the American flagship, reports that the bombardment proved that Santiago is well fortified with heavy guns, which are using smokeless powder.

The correspondent further states that a heavy bombardment will be required to dislodge the batteries and the Spanish fleet.

RENEWED BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.

JUNE 4.

The American fleet renewed the bombardment of Santiago for two hours yesterday morning.

The ship Merrimac, which in the reports received, is variously described as an auxiliary cruiser and a big collier, entered the harbour and succeeded in passing the first line of torpedoes.

The Spaniards then fired torpedoes striking the Merrimac and sinking her instantly.

The American despatch on the action says, that the Merrimac was manned by volunteers, and was sent into the harbour for the express purpose of blocking the channel, and that none of her crew perished.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S DESPATCH ON THE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

ADMIRAL CERVERA PENNED IN.

A despatch from Admiral Sampson, who is now commanding the American squadron at Santiago, confirms the previous despatch that the ship Merrimac was sent into the harbour of Santiago to block the channel.

Admiral Sampson's report, however, states that the Merrimac was sunk by her volunteer crew numbering eight men, and not by the Spaniards, and that her crew are prisoners in the hands of the Spaniards.

The despatch adds that Admiral Cervera with six Spanish warships is inside the harbour of Santiago and is unable to evade capture or destruction.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

JUNE 5.

The bombardment of the forts at Santiago by the American Fleet was again renewed on Friday evening the cannonade lasting over an hour and damaging the batteries.

AMERICAN WAR REVENUE BILL.

The Washington Senate has passed the War Revenue Bill with an amendment placing a tax of ten cents per pound upon tea.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS FOR THE SOUDAN.

JUNE 3.

The "Times" statement regarding a fresh British Brigade being sent to the Nile is correct with the exception of the Warwickshires who are already at Atbara.

The 21st Lancers, the Northumberland Fusiliers, and the 32nd Field Battery of Artillery will also be included in the Brigade which is intended for the Khartoum expedition, and which will number twenty thousand men.

The railway to Atbara will be finished this month. It is expected that Khartoum will be reached in the beginning of October.

WITHDRAWAL OF DERVISHES TO OMDURMAN.

It is reported that the Dervishes have evacuated Shublaka which is the most defensible position between Berber and Khartoum.

The Khalifa is concentrating his forces near Omdurman.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

South Australia has carried the vote in favour of the Federation of the Australian Colonies.

The Referendum in Victoria and Tasmania agreed to Australian Federation by large majorities, but it has been defeated in New South Wales.

A RUSSIAN FORCE ATTACKED.

One thousand natives have surprised a force of 300 Russian troops who were encamped at Andijan in Ferghana.

Twenty Russians were killed and eighteen wounded.

Such an occurrence has not been known for many years.

THE ATTACK UPON RUSSIAN TROOPS.

JUNE 5.

The attack upon Russian troops at Andijan was the climax of a fanatical insurrection.

The troops have now dispersed the rebels and have pursued and arrested the ringleader of the revolt.

RESULT OF THE GRAND PRIX.

The race for the Grand Prix de Paris was run to-day and resulted as follows :—

Roi de Soleil	1
Gardefen	2
Cazabat	3

CONGRATULATORY MEETING AT PAROLA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

PAROLA, JUNE 3.

To show their heartfelt joy on the occasion of her most Gracious Majesty having bestowed the title of Rao Saheb on their esteemed friend and well wisher Shet Visinji Khinji, Justice of the Peace of Bombay, a crowded meeting such as has never before been witnessed at Parola, was held to-day under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar in the Victoria Girl School. The friends and admirers of the Shet Saheb distributed clothes and sweetmeats to the girls in token of their joy and it was proposed to send a suitable address to Shet Saheb.

HONOURING THE CHIEF OF THE BHUSAWAL PLAGUE CAMP.

BHUSAWAL, JUNE 5.

Yesterday evening witnessed a demonstrative meeting at the Dharamshala to express gratitude to Lieutenant Firth of the Chief Observation Camp, on the eve of his departure to Bombay, for his ever genial disposition and kind treatment towards those detained in camp and the general public. Over 500 persons were present and the Railway volunteer band in attendance. After profuse garlanding, "pan-supari," etc., the gathering dispersed amidst loud cheers.

THE ADVANCE TO KHARTOUM.

PROBABLE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN CAVALRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

No communication from Home, has yet reached the Government of India regarding the despatch of any Indian troops for the Khartoum expedition, but it is thought not improbable in well-informed circles that some Indian cavalry will be called for.

THE CACUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Surgeon-Major G. F. A. Harris, Civil Surgeon, Nagpur, officiates as principal of the Calcutta Medical College during Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford's absence on twelve months' leave.

AFFAIRS ON THE MEKRAN COAST.

THE INFANTRY DETACHMENT SAFE.

The detachment 30th Bombay Infantry on Mekran Coast about which some anxiety was recently felt, left Tamp on 31st May and are due at Gwadur to-morrow.

No further demonstration has occurred. All is now quiet.

SIMLA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The snows were dimly visible in the dawn and an early crow was lifting up his voice in Simla, as the last rickshaw climbed down the hill and the last lights went out in the Grand Hotel after the very successful dance given by some of the residents of that popular institution on Friday. And the Grand Hotel dance has only been one of several entertainments that have turned day into night during the past week. But chaperons are undaunted and debutantes looking forward to the State ball on the 9th and the first Snowdon dance on 15th as eagerly as ever, the close of the race week being, this year, only the central point in the social functions of the season.

On Thursday Herr Von Waldthausen entertained a large proportion of the station at a garden party which even the rain that fell at intervals could not spoil, the guests retiring to the ball-room where a band was in readiness and where a very pleasant hour was spent as it grew dusk. The same afternoon Simla played outstation at cricket and, thanks to Prince Ranjitsinhji, batting and bowling came off easily victorious. It is not, at once, apparent why the Prince should have played for Simla instead of against. He certainly cannot claim to be a resident of the place, but the fact was that the match was more of a pick up than anything else, and the opportunity it afforded of seeing how the finest cricketer in the world handled the willow and fielded, fully justified the arrangement.

On Friday night was the dance at the Grand Hotel, to which I have already alluded, also an Army Headquarters ball at the Town Hall. Both were very pleasant functions, and if, in the former, the rooms were a shade too full in the early part of the evening, the fact itself is witness to the popularity of this class of entertainment. I hear the dance committee consisted of Surgeon-General Harvey, Colonel Money and Mr. Becher, who were very ably seconded, in the matter of the supper, by Mr. Peliti.

On Saturday was the third and last day of the Simla races, particulars of which have appeared in your telegraphic columns, and in the evening took place the annual Native cavalry dinner, and a less formal gathering of British cavalry officers, in the United Service Club. The Commander-in-chief and the newly-appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry were both present and a very pleasant evening was spent.

Sunday saw a number of informal picnics in the Mashobra woods, which, in the weather we have recently been having, are a delightful place in which to spend the day of rest. But Christchurch was also full, the sensible course having been adopted there of finishing the morning service in time to allow worshippers to get out of the station after attending it. I understand that the same is done at the places of worship of other denominations in the station, and the arrangement is much appreciated, for not only have those who want to get fresh air, away from dust of the Mall, to be considered, but also the busy official for whom the two short hours, between twelve and two on Sundays are almost the only occasion in the week, when it is possible for him to perform his social duties in the matter of calling.

On Monday was played the first tie of the polo tournament between Patiala's second team and the staff of the Commander-in-Chief. The easy victory of the former who have since been themselves beaten by the team in which the sporting Maharaja is playing, makes the trophy a moral this year again for Patiala. Considering the comparative smallness of the field of selection in Simla, however, and the excellence of the players the Maharaja has got together, this is only what was expected from the first. The fact renders the tournament ties less interesting than would be the case if the competition were likely to be closer, though to all lovers of the game it cannot fail to be attractive. But before the Maharaja leaves we hope to see a combination got together that will be a match for him, in which case there will be something even more worth witnessing. On Monday night took place the first of the dances at Rothney Castle which that delightful host, Herr Von Waldthausen, knows how to make so charming, and the same evening was given the farewell dinner to Colonel Deane who will be much missed in Simla. The entertainment was got up by some of the members of the A. D. C. and special reference was made in the speeches to Mrs. Deane, who has done much to further the success of amateur acting in the station, Tuesday was an off day, but to-day has seen a capital match between the two Patiala polo teams. To-morrow is the garden party at Viceregal Lodge, also a local cricket match at Annandale in which Prince Ranjitsinhji will play, while on Friday is the Sipi fair, and the Simla open gymkhana, and the final in the polo tournament. On Saturday takes place the Eton dinner given by the Viceroy, and yet another gymkhana. Invitations also are out for the first of the staff luncheons in the open air at Annandale, the birthday ball at Government House and two dances at Snowdon. The Simla Horse Show on 8th and the masonic dinner on 13th are also fixtures of very general interest; so altogether the next few weeks bid fair to be almost as gay as the last. It is Simla's little burst before the rain clouds close down upon it for the three months of the monsoon.

"When a blanket wraps the day
And the rotten woodland drips
And our hearts are turned to clay."

So let us be merry while it lasts.

BREAK OF THE MONSOON AT COCHIN.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO., Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, inform us that their Cochin agents wired them on Saturday as follows :—"Monsoon set in last night. Heavyra in, rough sea."

Over four inches of rain are reported from Goa.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, Captain F. H. Seymour, which arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, from London, with the English mails of 20th May, encountered from Brindisi to Aden very fine weather, thence to latitude 15·20N and longitude 57·50E had fine weather, then several cyclonic disturbance. The vessel passed north and north-east of storm about 100 miles distant, and had hard east S. E. and south gale with nearly hurricane force with tremendous sea for 28 hours. The cyclonic was travelling to W. N. W. very slowly and very severely.

The German East Africa Line s.s. Safari, Captain F. Kiene, which arrived on Saturday, from Zanzibar, experienced off Socotra heavy stormy squalls with rain and thunder and lightning lasting four days. The wind slowly changing from N. W. over W. to S. W., last two days she had fine weather. The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Dwarka, Captain J. C. Tice, which reached this port on same day from Karachi, had fine weather with heavy south-west swell. The s.s. Paddington, Captain D. Jenkins, arrived here on Saturday, from Port Said, met with fine weather for two days after passing Aden. She had variable and strong breeze from S. E. on June first varying to the south and south-west with light showers. The s.s. Calliope, Captain G. Flutham, which came in harbour on Saturday, from Jeddah, experienced strong south squally rain from 15·20N. 59·15E. to16·30N, 63·0E.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 20.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEATH.

ENGLAND was shrouded in grey mists and sheeted rain when the dawn struggled up the East on the morning of the 19th of May, and Nature seemed to plunge the land in tearful mourning for the passing of the great soul which had played such an epoch-making part in its history. For days, all eyes had turned with pathetic interest to Hawarden Castle, where the greatest Englishman of the century lay a-dying, maintaining to the last moment of consciousness that dauntless courage, tried by the most acute physical suffering, which had borne him bravely through the fiercest political battles of his long career. Political feuds were healed, personal animosities forgotten, and the bitter controversies of the past laid to rest, in these last hours of the approaching Shadow, and from the Throne to the humblest cottage all hearts beat in one common sympathy with the dying octogenarian and the family circle within which he had found his sweetest joys. The Prince of Wales, with the kindly thoughtfulness which has done so much to endear him to his future subjects, had telegraphed to Mr. Henry Gladstone :—"My thoughts are with you, your mother, and your family, in its trying time you are now experiencing. God grant that your father does not suffer." No words could have more truly reflected the mind of the nation, touched not only by the thought of the venerable figure so calmly falling into the sleep that knows no waking, but by the loving devotion of Mrs. Gladstone, waiting for the snapping of a tie which had never been strained. When the news of Mr. Gladstone's death was flashed throughout the country, early on that mournful morning of departing greatness and weeping rain, it sent a thrill throughout the length and breadth of the land. From town to town and from lip to lip it passed, until a universal murmur of regret was heard. Nowhere perhaps, did the tidings produce a more striking effect than in London, the city which was the scene of his Parliamentary triumphs and defeats. The political clubs which form the unofficial head-quarters of the Liberal party were plunged into mourning. The blinds of the Reform Club, in Pall Mall, were closely down. The windows of the National Liberal Club in Political Place were also closely shut out from the grey day, and members gossiped with quiet accents of memories of the dead statesman, or read, under the electric lights all that was to be read concerning the long and dramatic career which had just come to a close. The white marble bust of Gladstone, placed in the reception room in the entrance vestibule had a wreath of laurel placed upon it, and was draped with black.

TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

The House of Commons met, but very shortly adjourned for the day, in fitting tribute to the memory of the greatest Parliamentarian of the century, whose golden eloquence and magic oratory are still cherished memories within the walls which have echoed so often to his marvellous voice. Mr. Balfour was visibly affected, when he rose to intimate, in a few words, that on the following day it would be his duty "to propose an address to her Majesty praying her to grant the honours of a public funeral to Mr. Gladstone, should that not be inconsistent with his expressed wishes, and the wishes of those who have a right to speak on his behalf; and also praying her Majesty to give directions for a public monument to be erected at Westminster in his honour." The leader of the House indeed, who had many a time, over the table at which he then stood, crossed arms with Mr. Gladstone, had been on the friendliest terms with the dead statesman, for whom he had a sincere admiration, however they might differ upon question of policy and opinion, and he found it difficult to proceed so greatly was he touched. Having formally moved the adjournment of the House, the Speaker put the motion, and it was Sir William Harcourt's duty to second it. The duty was a painful one, and Sir William Harcourt's motion was pathetic. Only a night or two before, the leader of the Opposition was to have spoken at a Liberal dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. He put in an appearance, in order not to disappoint the guests. But he had been unable to address them. "I cannot make a speech," he had said, "when Glandstone is dying." But now it was only half a dozen of words which he had formally to utter. He struggled through them, the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned. But members lingered about the lobbies, in the reading-room, the library, and smoking-room, to talk in hushed whispers of the one subject overshadowing all else. It has been strange, but not surprising, to see how death has swept away all the bitterness which Mr. Gladstone created against himself in certain quarters. It is not only Liberals who have joined in lamenting his death, but the Conservatives, laying aside all differances, and the occasional rancour of the past, have mingled their regrets and appreciations with those of Mr. Glandstone's political admirers. The Unionist press, not less than the Liberal press, has united in declaring that in Mr. Gladstone has departed the greatest Englishman of the age. Nor have the expressions of sympathy and regret been confined to the United Kingdom, although Ireland to which he gave the services or his genuis so ungrudgingly, and Scotland—with its close loyalty to him and its memories, of the Midlothian campaigns, have been even more strongly moved than England, or "gallant little Wales—as Mr. Gladstone himself called the principality. From all parts of the Empire messages of sympathy have come pouring in, while our kith and kin beyond the Atlantic have been quick to share the sorrow of the people that gave them birth. Nor have the struggling nationalities of Europe, on whose behalf his impassioned eloquence has been poured forth, and against whose sufferings and wrongs his indignation flashed and in the fierce lightnings of scathing words, withheld the expressions of their profound sense of loss.

The day following Mr. Glandstone's death will be a memorable one in the Houses of Parliament. Outside the rain still splashed down drearily, the towers and spires of Westminster loomed dismally through the steaming mists, and the Union Jack hung heavily half-mast high on the Commons' church of St Margaret, overshadowed by Westminster Abbey. Within, the electric light could not dispel the gloom which hung about the lobbies and pervaded the Chambers.

But the Central Hall was thronged with a greater crowd of strangers than Parliamentary interest had drawn to St. Stephen's during any preceding day of the Session, not omitting the day of the foreign policy debate in the Commons. In the Commons, members filled the benches and Mr. Balfour had a large and sympathetic audience when he rose to move the motion of which he had given notice on the previous day. He spoke to a hushed assembly, in which there was not a movement of dissent when he paid to Mr. Gladstone the splendid tribute of referring to him as having been "the greatest member of the greatest deliberative assembly which the world had yet seen." Sir William Harcourt's tribute to the memory of his old chief was not less sympathetic in tone and touched with emotion in delivery. Mr. Dillon's speech rose to a very high level. Members had feared that he might possibly touch a jarring chord, by infilicitous references to Home Rule, but, instead, his speech proved to be what one member called "a passionate cry" and thrilled a House listening with strained attention. And a little later, in the House of Lords, the Prime Minister laid upon the bier of his old and worthy foeman, the tribute of his eloquent sympathy, and was followed by Lord Rosebery, Mr. Gladstone's successor in the last Liberal Ministry, and whose emotion filled his speech with all the quivering pathos of deep and sincere regret.

THE BIRMINGHAM SPEECH.

A week ago to-night Mr. Chamberlain went down to Birmingham to deliver what has turned out to be the most sensational speech delivered either by him or any other statesman for a very long time. The opportunity for making this highly significant pronouncement was not apparently manufactured for the occasion. It is it seems Mr. Chamberlain's invariable practice to attend the annual meeting of "the grand committee of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association." That fact is not without a certain importance, for if the gathering addressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 12th had been specially convened to enable him to expound what is called the new foreign policy there would have been even stronger grounds for inquiring what it all meant, particularly after the uneasiness caused by the unreported address of the Marquis of Salisbury to the members of the Bankers' Association. Mr. Chamberlain made two speeches. The first was a short but singularly generous tribute to the great statesman then rapidly approaching the final scene in his illustrious career. The second speech divided itself into two parts. In the first Mr. Chamberlain dealt with domestic politics and dealt with them in the usual party spirit. In the second and larger portion of his deliverance he appeared to be anxious to put off his party garb, and to appear as the Imperial statesman anxious only for the larger interests of his native land. This assumption of single-minded patriotism may partly account for the notion extensively prevalent abroad and to some extent shared in this country that Mr. Chamberlain was actually making a bid for the Foreign Secretaryship, of which as we know a certain section of Unionists are anxious to relieve Lord Salisbury. Mr. Chamberlain began by disclaiming any intention of treating the question controversially. He wanted to enlist the sympathies of the whole nation irrespective of party predelictions. "The time may come before long when the Government—any Government—may have to appeal to the patriotism of the people as a whole, and if that time should come I hope it will not find us, as it has found other nations in less happy circumstances than we are, divided amongst ourselves and wasting in party recrimination energies that we shall want for the defence of our national interests." He justfied plainness of speech. "Ours is a democratic Government. We gain all our strength from the confidence of the people (hear, hear), and we cannot gain strength or confidence unless we show confidence in return, and therefore, to my mind, there is no longer any room for the mysteries and the reticencies of the diplomacy of 50 years ago. You must tell the people what you mean and where you are going if you want them to follow you." The crux of the situation is that we are and have been since the Crimean war wedded to a policy of isolation. That is not without its advantages. But now circumstances have arisen and we must reconsider our position. In short we are liable to be confronted at any moment with a combination of Great Powers so powerful that not even the most extreme, the most hotheaded politician would be able to contemplate it without a certain sense of uneasiness. Mr. Chamberlain maintains that our first duty is to draw all parts of the Empire closer together and the next to secure permanent amity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic. "They are" he says" a powerful and a generous nation. They speak our language, they are bred of our race. Their laws, their literature, their standpoint upon every question are the same as ours; their feeling, their interest in the cause of humanity and the peaceful development of the world are indentical with ours. I do not know what the future has in store for us. I do not know what arrangements may be possible with us, but this I know and feel—that the closer, the more cordial, the fuller, and the more definite these arrangements are with the consent of both peoples, the better it will be for both and for the world. And I even go so far as to say that terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance. Now, it is one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy that at the present time these two great nations understand each other better than they have ever done since more than a century ago. They were separated by the blunder of the British Government." Dealing next with the Far East he referred to the surprise with which the total collapse of China had been witnessed and to the action of Russia in regard to Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan. "As to the way in which Russia secured that occupation, as to the representations which were made and repudiated as soon as they were made, as to the promises which were given and broken a fortnight afterwards I had better perhaps say nothing except I have always thought that it was a very wise proverb. 'Who sups with the Devil must have a long spoon.' Some of the critics of Her Majesty's Government have said Oh you might have come to an understanding with Russia. It is easy to say that" Mr. Chamberlain replies with engaging candour "but an understanding takes two parties to the bargain, and Russia wanted what we did not want, and we had nothing to offer her to induce her to desist from her plan. And if we had made an understandidg with Russia, who would guarantee that the understanding would be kept?" History he proceeded to point out shows us that unless we are allied to some great military power as we were in the Crimean war, when we had France and Turkey as our allies, we cannot seriously injure Russia. The "great military power" alluded to is apparently Germany and it would be curious if the outcome of the present extraordinary state of things was an alliance between this country and the nation whom we have almost been anxious to fight at least twice during the past two or three years. Mr. Chamberlain does not say that it is Germany that he is thinking of but it is difficult to see what other power could be meant and I observe that Lord Charles Beresford addressing a meeting of Glasgow merchants to-day expressed a hope that Germany would be Britain's ally. As to America Mr. Chamberlains speech appears to have increased the friendliness of our Transatlantic cousins towards this country and it certainly has not had a contrary effect here, although that wayward politician Mr, William Redmond may tell us that our professions of sympathy with America in her struggle with Spain are insincere.

COLONIES AND CHARTERED COMPANIES.

Mr. Gladstones' death prevented Mr. John Morlee M.P. from attending the concluding meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts yesterday, and the prevailing epidemic of colds kept away the Duke of Abercorn and others. Still in spite of these drawbacks and the wretched wet weather the audience which assembled to hear Sir Alfred Lyall discourse on "Colonies and Chartered Companies" was both distinguished and representative. Amongst those present were Lord Brassey, Lord Loch, Lord Strathcona and Mountroyal (better known as Sir Donald Smith) High Commissioner for Canada, the Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, M.P., Miss Mary Kingsley the well known traveller, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Owen Burne, the Hon. Sir Charles Fremantle, Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommenney Sir George Robertson of Chitral fame, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Muncherji Bhownaggree, M.P., and Sir John Jardine, to mention only a few of the names that occur to me. After a valuable historical survey of the past Sir Alfred Lyall referred to the revival of the great companies under a territorial charter which began by the partiton of Africa about twenty years ago. The system thus introduced is a kind of new variety, its main business being neither colonisation as with the old American Colonies nor commerce for the new company, has no trading monopoly like the old chartered companies. Still the charters granted to these English companies within the last 15 years or less substantially resembles in regard to powers to acquire possessions and jurisdiction to govern them, the charters issued by the Crown in the seventeenth Century. Enormous tracts of country peopled by uncivilised folk cannot be taken up and worked with out some trouble and some opposition even in Africa But the most serious difficulty of the modern European company arises out of the jealousy of its European neighbours and rivals or out of the clashing and contrary interests of other European races in or near the same country. In the old days such disputes were settled by a "private war" between the companies or the colonists. In these latter days of telegraphs and rapid communication all over the world European Governments take action. The consequence is that a company needs more looking after than in old times, and the difficulties of the position are already showing themselves. The German companies, copies of ours, are either dissolved or in process of dissolution, and Sir Alfred Lyall doubts whether the surviving English companies in Africa are likely to last long. The truth seems to him to be that if the end of the nineteenth century the system of chartered companies has been revived too late though he admits that much of the work they do would without them "not be done at all," and that in governing distant lands they have on the whole been quite as successful as the the India Office or the Colonial Office. The Chairman (Mr. Henry M. Stanley, M.P.) in his speech almost overstepped the limits of discussion, adopting a rather controversial mood. He drew a parallel between Sir A. Lyall's historical reminiscences and actual facts. A propos of our relations with other colonising nations he appealed to the Imperial instincts of those present by observing that if we meekly met invaders with Christian protests and nothing else we should be squeezed like an orange. What he asked was the good of a Navy if manners were only our ammunition? If Germany had possessed such a fleet as ours she would never have stood any nonsense. It would seem from this that Mr. Stanley is one of those Unionist Members of Parliament whose dissatisfaction with the foreign policy of their leaders is according to his speech a source of profound astonishment to Lord Charles Beresford of all men. Lord Brassey who took part in the discussion on the paper agreed with Sir Alfred Lyall's views as to the unsuitability of chartered companies in the existing conditions of the world, but dissented from what he described as the more aggressive attitude of the Chairman. Mr. Courtney also looked as if he would like to "go" for the pugnacious Mr. Stanley, but the meeting peacefully terminated with the customary vote of thanks. Sir Owen Burne availing himself of the opportunity to congratulate the Indian Section through its chairman and its Secretary on the successful conclusion of an unusually successful Session.

THE CITY AND LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

The hostility on the part of the City to the composition of the Fowler Committee and to the establishment of a gold standard in India has culminated in the memorial which appears in this morning's papers. The names of the signatories are not given but they could not well be more influential and for once the monometallist lion is lying down with the bimetallist lamb. The monometallists profess even more concern than the bimetallists at the Indian proposals, and I am afraid that if some of the less cool-headed spirits in the silver camp could have had their way, the former would to quote the language of a well known Eastern banker have been left to slew in their own juice. As an indication of the intensity of city feeling I am assured that a very, very great financial house has in order to mark its disapproval of the action of the authorities in India and here, has taken a step such as it has throughout its long existence never taken before. The statement is undoubtedly a little vague; but if the firm in question has only signed its name to the memorial forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer the event considering its unique position in the financial world would be one of no slight importance. The memorial which was forwarded to the three ministers through the Governor of the Bank of England finds fault with the composition of the committee; expresses anxiety as to the possible limitations of the reference; and points out what it ought surely not be necessary to point out namely the importance of the Government enlisting the confidence of the city and the country in such a matter. Lord George Hamilton has written or someone has written for him a carefully worded and ingenious reply. The principle of the committee's formation is not as the memorialists appear to suppose to secure representation of all the various interests affected. "What I attempted" says the Secretary of State "was to find a small number of competent persons, with varied training and experience, who would be capable of comprehending the force of the arguments and evidence submitted to them, and who were not likely to be hindered, either by commercial interests or by previous public utterances of their own, from forming an unbiased opinion on the very important questions now under consideration." In private conversation at all events one of the objections urged to the India Office selection is that certain members of Committee are not considered specially qualified to "comprehend the force of the arguments and evidence" in an inquiry of such complexity. As to the terms of the reference Lord G. Hamilton emphasises the admission extracted from him the other evening by Mr. J. M. Macclean, there is nothing to prevent the Committee if they wish from considering the policy of the closing of the mints. Lord G. Hamilton goes further. He promises that if an alternative scheme should be the outcome of the Committee's investigations her Majesty's Government will be perfectly ready to give it their most careful consideration. Mr. Maclean a few days ago expresses his belief that the opinion entertained by Sir Robert Giffen of the futile and impracticable character of the new currency proposals submitted by the Indian Government to the Secretary of State, and accepted by Lord George Hamilton "with that cheerful complacency which never fails him" is shared by nearly every man of business connected with India, Mr. Maclean tells us that he has taken some trouble to ascertain what is the state of feeling on the subject among men qualified to judge, and hojean say without hesitation that merchants, bankers, planters, and manufacturers are simply thunderstruck at "the lightheartedness with which the Indian Government at Westminster and Simla has determined to make a plunge which would have most disastrous results for Indian trade and the Indian taxpayer, although it might artificially and temporarily raise the rate of exchange for Government remittances from India to England." It remains to be seen whether the letter of Lord George Hamilton to the Governor of the Bank of England will remove or ally the anxiety described by the hon. member for Cardiff; and whether it is accepted as the "Times" says it ought to be by fairminded men as "a reasonable and satisfactory reply." In a further long letter published yesterday Sir R. Giffen points out what he considers difficulties in the way of providing India with a gold standard and in rather blunt language accuses the Indian Government of trying to do the business on the cheep by creating, at an enormous cost to the mercantile community of India, an artificial scarcity of currency so as to force the community to accept gold. That "cheap process" he contends may "ruin the country." Mr. William Fowler the wellknown banker of Lombard street, says he objects most strongly to "handing over the control of about two-thirds of our gold reserve at the Bank to a body of officials in Calcutta." It may be pointed out in this connexion with 1896, the excess of exports of gold from this country over imports amounted to £5,656,000 while the excess of imports in 1897, was only £287. When to this is added our consumption of gold in the arts estimated at about £2,500,000 per annum it will be seen that the stock of the process metal in the United Kingdom has in the last two years been diminished by £10,500,000. This no doubt is one of the grounds on which the bankers and merchants of London base their oppositions to the desire of the Indian Government to withdraw first £5,000,000 and at a later period £15,000,000 in actual gold. A Sunday paper which is well informed on financial subjects declares that "whatever the result of the present inquiry, no Indian gold loan for currency purposes will be countenanced by the city."

THE DEATH ROLL.

Sir John Cass; Major-General St. George Tucker, Bengal Army; Colonel Otway Graham, Bengal Staff Corps; Mr. James Balfour Melville the veteran Golfer; and M. Henry Schneider, director of the famous Crenzot engineering works.

AFFAIRS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, MAY 24.

EVERYTHING still keeps quiet in this district although the native merchants refuse to pass any export foods through the Custom House. The trade of the port will, of course, be much affected by their determination, and much inconvenience is being caused. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Pachumba, which arrived to-day, is receiving little or no cargo at this place, and the last steamer which passed down, the Khandala, received nothing at all. H. M. S. Sphinx left Bushire last Monday for Karachi, and her place was taken by H. M. S. Lapwing, Lieutenant-Commander Carr, C.M.G., which arrived yesterday from Karachi. It is, no doubt, very advisable to keep a man-of-war stationed permanently in this vicinity, and it helps to quieten the natives considerably.

Our new Governor arrived last week after undertaking a small expedition against the Tangistanis, which from his point of view was very successful, as it resulted in the capture of several of the Tangistanis, who were promptly beheaded. It appears that the Governor is not likely to stand upon ceremony with evil-doers, and if he will only enforce the law equally against the rich and poor, he will prove to be exactly the Governor Bushire has long been in need of, as there is no doubt that few, if any, of the numerous outrages which have taken place of late would have been committed had the law been more than a name. The Kapeh expedition has not yet returned in the Persepolis, although it is expected at any date as the Government have at last forwarded a substantial instalment of the pay which is due to the troops. It is reported that one of the two prisoners who were under detention on board the Persepolis has now been executed. The execution is reported to have taken place in the presence of a representative of the British Government at Jask, and there now remains but one of the prisoners on board the Persepolis, and he will probably be taken to Teheran. It is also reported that Hussain Khan, who has defied the Persian Government, for some time past, has been seized by treachery, but this is very doubtful. The greater portion of the detachments of the Bombay Marine Battalion, which were stationed at Chabbar and Jask, respectively, under Captain Creagh and Lieutenant Waller, have now been withdrawn; there still remains a small detachment at each place, in order to intimidate the natives, and it is probably extremely necessary that they should remain at those places, for a short time at any rate, as it will sure to remind the natives that the British are still a power to reckon with.

THE DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

A PEACEFUL END.

AFTER a restless night, Mr. Gladstone's illness took a very serious turn for the worse before noon on May 17. Mr. Henry Gladstone, who was away in London, and the Rev. Stephen Gladstone were at once summoned. About half-past 1 Dr. Dobie arrived at Hawarden Castle. He remained for two hours, and at the close of that time the following bulletin, signed by Dr. Dobie and Dr. Biss, was published :—

"There has been a serious failure of Mr. Gladstone's strength within the last six hours. The pulse is with difficulty perceptible at the wrist and the extremities are very cold. Very little nourishment can be taken, and unless there be a decided rally a fatal issue may be anticipated within the next 24 hours."

Dr. Dobie left the castle with the intention of returning later. He said in the course of an interview with a representative of the Press :—"Mr. Gladstone is very much worse and the end is likely to come very quickly now. About an hour ago we gave him a little medicine, when he called out, 'No, no.' He had become very cold, but we got some hot water bottles and we have made him warm now. I intend to come back again at 10 o'clock and to remain the night at the castle." The doctor added, in reply to a question as to whether Mr. Gladstone spoke at all:—"Very little, scarcely at all. Strange to say he has taken to murmuring in French when spoken to in English. He sometimes replies with a word or two in that language, but at other times he seems to be trying to pray, and in French, for I have caught the words *commences* and *prier*."

In the evening an affecting ceremony took place at Hawarden Castle. While the family were at dinner the whole of the servants were summoned into the sick room to take farewell of their master. They found Mr. Gladstone lying on his right side in deep sleep. Each servant in turn touched Mr. Gladstone's hand by way of final farewell.

The Prince of Wales on returning to Garswoodhall, after reviewing the Lancashire Hussars at Southport on Wednesday, forwarded the following telegram to Mr. Henry Gladstone :—"My thoughts are with you, your mother, and your family at the trying time you are experiencing. God grant that your father does not suffer.—Albert Edward."

During the night of May 17 a sudden change for the worse took place. Thinking the end was at hand, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone read several prayers and also repeated two or three hymns. At the conclusion of the hymns Mr. Gladstone murmured "Our Father," the last word so distinctly that all in the room heard it. Then again came one of those surprising rallies which have characterized the condition of Mr. Gladstone throughout, and this was the last until 8-30.

Mrs. Gladstone watched in the sick chamber nearly the whole night. She remained seated by the bedside holding one of her husband's hands. Eventually the medical men suggested that she should retire for a short rest, and with great reluctance she did so. She is showing great fortitude. Occasionally Mr. Gladstone would utter a few words, but it was in an incoherent, dreamy way, and he was according to the medical men, lying in a state of unconsciousness. Mr. Gladstone had of late been indisposed to take nourishment, and those who were in attendance could only moisten his lips with spirits and water.

In the course of an interview on Wednesday May 18 the Rev. Harry Drew stated that Mr. Gladstone had had three bad attacks during the day, but he was able to answer one or two questions which had been put to him.

THE END.

Mr. Gladstone sank steadily during the night, and the family watching by the bedside were prepared for the end at any moment. Latterly he had suffered little pain, having become sleepy and unconscious. He had several deep sleeps during the night, with very short intervals, and death took place just as he had passed from one sleep to another, so that the end was peaceful and painless. Immediately the venerable statesman had breathed his last telegraphic messages were despatched to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and then at a quarter past 5 the news was posted up in the castle porch as follows :—

"Mr. Gladstone passed peacefully away at 5 o'clock.

(Signed) S. H. HABERSHON, M. D.
WM. MURRAY DOBIE, M. D.
HUBERT E. J. BISS, M. D.

The passing bell of Hawarden Church was soon heard tolling, followed by a muffled peal, and the sad tidings spread through the village with great rapidity.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMONS.

PROPOSED STATE FUNERAL AND NATIONAL MONUMENT.

In the House of Commons in the afternoon of May 19, when the Speaker took the Chair at 3 o'clock, there was a large attendance of members. The Speaker having called on the First Lord of the Treasury,

Mr. A. J. Balfour rose and said: I think it will be felt in all parts of the House that we should do fitting honour to the memory of that great man whose long and splendid career closed to-day, by adjourning our business this afternoon. This is not the occasion on which to give utterance to any of the thoughts which naturally suggest themselves. That occasion will be present to-morrow, when it will be my duty in Committee of the House to propose an address to Her Majesty praying her to grant the honours of a public funeral to Mr. Gladstone, provided that be not inconsistent with his expressed wishes or the wishes of those who have a right to speak on his behalf; and also praying Her Majesty to give directions for a public monument to be erected at Westminster in his honour. The exact terms in which the motion will be brought before the House will appear on the paper, but perhaps it would be as well that I should say that it will pray Her Majesty that an inscription be placed on the monument expressive of the public admiration and attachment, and of the high sense, entertained by the House, of Mr. Gladstone's rare and splendid gifts and his devoted labours in Parliament and in great offices of the State. Sir, before I actually move that this House do adjourn, we shall have to proceed through a purely formal resolution to set up the Committee in which the address, the contents of which I have just indicated to the House, will be moved by me to-morrow, and as soon as the purely formal proceeding is terminated, I shall then move that this House do now adjourn.

The Speaker: The question is that this House do to

abroad; in fact, there seemed a probability that the whole system would be strengthened by the sunny climate of Cannes, and that the change would operate beneficially upon Mr. Gladstone's spirits and remove the tendency to depression which was occasionally noticed by those around him.

At this time Mr. Gladstone had abandoned his reading, but he was advised to renew his old habit as far as possible and, accordingly, he re-read with much enjoyment several of Sir Walter Scott's works; and he also took with him to Cannes a large supply of books to enable him to continue his theological studies. Before the patient left Hawarden for the South Dr. Dobie communicated with Dr. Habershon, who accompanied Mr. Gladstone from London to Cannes. The sojourn at Cannes did not bring about the improvement hoped for, and on one occasion, on January 31, Dr. Frank, who was the medical attendant during the stay there, found Mr. Gladstone's condition to have become exceedingly grave and alarming. This condition, which lasted some hours, Dr. Frank attributed to weakening of the heart's action. Mr. Gladstone returned to England greatly depressed because his hopes of what Cannes would do for him were disappointed. He stayed a few weeks at Bournemouth, but there the facial pain was excessive, and, to quote the words of Mrs Drew, his powers of work were "knocked all to pieces." He suffered very much in those days, even more than in the later stages of his illness at Hawarden, and he was glad to get back to his home. After Dr. Dobie had examined him and assured him that he might live some months longer Mr. Gladstone seemed disappointed, and pathetically remarked that he was now like a log and was anxiously waiting the end. So great was the pain at times that Mr. Gladstone said he would welcome any strong measures to relieve it, even an operation. These facts were communicated by Dr. Dobie to Sir Thomas Smith, who, being a friend of the family, kindly volunteered to go down to Hawarden and there make a thorough examination of the sufferer. Afterwards the idea of an operation passed from Mr. Gladstone's mind, and he became as gentle as a child, submitting willingly to everything that was done for him. Nurse Plias attended him in France and subsequently did excellent service. With regard to the facial trouble, the growth has not deformed Mr. Gladstone in the least the only visible effect being a slight swelling of the left cheek, and it is Dr. Dobie's opinion that if the heart had been strong Mr. Gladstone might have lived on for another year or so.

THE LAST SCENE.

A member of the family who was summoned into the sick chamber when it became apparent that Death was near at hand has supplied the representative of the "Standard" with the following account of the last moments:

"Entering the dimly-lighted room we found Mrs. Gladstone and her daughter, Mrs. Drew, already kneeling at the bedside. This pathetic group was joined by sons and daughters, who listened to the recital of those hymns from which Mr. Gladstone always seemed to derive consolation. The hymn of Geronties, 'Praise to the Holiest in the height,' and Cardinal Newman's other favourite, 'Lead, Kindly Light, amidst the encircling gloom,' were read by the Rev. Stephen Gladstone. Meanwhile, Mr. Gladstone lay on his back with eyes closed, and no sign of consciousness. Only when the prayer was begun did he give any indication that he was aware of the presence of his family. At the words, 'We humbly commend the soul of this Thy servant,' he seemed to rouse himself to a last effort, and with the word 'Amen' on his lips he expired."

It is stated in another account that the end came so peacefully that the fact had to be announced to the distressed members of the family by the medical attendants, and Mrs. Gladstone was led away to another chamber.

MR. GLADSTONE IN DEATH.

One who was privileged to visit the death-chamber supplied the "Daily News" with a few hasty notes, not to gratify greedy curiosity, but "that they may be some help to the historian of the past fifty years, and help him to summon up a shadowy vision of the room in which the greatest figure of the dying century departed this mortal life." The most interesting of these notes we append:

"The figure upon which I looked down, tremulous, might be some beautiful statue of grayish white marble lying recumbent on a tombstone. Yet stern the features still are, severely aquiline the nose, tight drawn the lips; it was in death the face of some great leader of men, a mortal hero whose earthly pilgrimage had ever been over the most arduous and rugged paths, and, though dumb, still seems to speak, to say to himself 'I have striven, I have done my duty'; and the closed eyes, the hands clasped tight within each other, were truly the attitude of one who had gone to sleep, fervently praying to his God; and he had so done. The hands folded upon the sheet seemed to be exquisite bits of carving, the product of some cunning sculptor's chisel; that noble forehead, once so deep-bitten with the furrows wrought by care of empire, by ceaseless combat for good, was now almost smooth and serene. Truly, the majestic form has shrunk; but, until it finally crumbles into dust, it can never lose that lofty Imperator cast which we all knew so well when in full life and vigour."

"Only a very few of the intimate friends of the family," adds the informant of our contemporary, "have passed through this dim chamber of death, just pausing for a moment by the beside to cast a fleeting, a reverent look, upon the well-known features, upon the scanty locks of hair which still cling to his head, upon the form which is faintly moulded by the coverlet, then drop their heads and walk silently away."

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN.

In addition to the brief telegram of condolence the Queen later wrote a long letter of sympathy to Mrs. Gladstone, which she sent off by a special Equerry, to be delivered personally.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The one possible factor which might have stood in the way of a public funeral being accorded to the remains of Mr. Gladstone (the desire of the family) was removed, and communications passed between the Government authorities and the family, and the latter have privately suggested their assent.

THE COFFIN.

The coffin was made by Messrs. Bailey, of Hawarden. It consists of an inner shell, which will be enclosed in a leaden coffin. The outside casket is of plain massive oak, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the members of the family. The usual ornamentation of plates and handles had been greatly modified. Handle plates will be dispensed with. There will be no high polish, but a handsome plain oak basket, having a cross carved in relief upon the lid. The plate will probably bear the simple inscription, "William Ewart Gladstone; born December 29, 1809; died May 19, 1898."

THE LAST PUBLIC LETTER.

It is a curious coincidence that the last public letters both of Mr. Gladstone and of Cardinal Manning were addressed to St. Patrick's Day banquets in London, and both of them had, of course, reference to the Irish Question. The history of both documents is not uninteresting. The last Irish banquet, it will be remembered, was a 1793 Commemoration Banquet, and Mr. MacVeagh, the honorary secretary, suggested to the illustrious veteran the advisability of addressing a letter to Mr. Dillon on the occasion. The suggestion was immediately acted upon, and Mr. Gladstone forwarded to MacVeagh, through Mr. Herbert Gladstone, a letter addressed to Mr. Dillon, in the course of which he used these words:—"The cause is in your own hands. If Ireland is divided, her cause so long remains hopeless. If, on the other hand, she knows her own mind, and is one in spirit, that cause is irresistible."

SOME MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

Among thousands of telegrams and other messages of sympathy which reached the mourners at Hawarden, we give the text of a few. The first message, appropriately enough, was from Cork. The family has decided not to publish the telegrams from the Queen, Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal family.

Lord Salisbury.—Herbert Gladstone, Esq., M.P. —I am very grateful to you for your courtesy in telegraphing. I cannot regret his release from agony which the whole nation has been watching for so long with the deepest sorrow. Our most earnest sympathy is with Mrs. Gladstone and yourselves in this terrible trial.—Salisbury.

Mr. Goschen.—Pray accept the deepest sympathy of one of the oldest of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet colleagues grateful for much personal kindness and many lessons in public duty. Even in this moment of public sorrow I cannot banish the thought of the personal loss to his family, to whom his affectionate heart went out in such rich measure. How many of us mourn the man and the friend as well as the great statesman.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes.—My regrets that a noble life is over.

The Chief Rabbi.—Sympathy to you and yours who mourn the loss of England's greatest son.

Mr. Justin McCarthy.—Deepest sorrow for death of your illustrious father. Heartfelt sympathy with you all. England has lost her greatest statesmen; Ireland her best friend.

Sir Henry Irving.—My profund and respectful sympathy with your mother and all your family in your sorrow. My heart mourns with the nations.

Sir H. Howarth, M.P., has given an appreciation of Mr. Gladstone as a public speaker: His rhetoric was quite unique. No man probably who has spoken so much has made so few epigrams, but his English, parenthetical and involved as it has often been, has always been fresh. His overflowing vocabulary, his mental dexterity, and nimbleness, and the faculty of defining and refining minute shades of reasoning have always made his speeches as interesting as they have been stirring. He could speak to all kinds of audiences equally well. He was a great Parliamentary man, a unique Chancellor of the Exchequer. His mistakes have been those of an impulsive sentimental and self-conscious public man, but he has had no rival in our century. We are all proud of him, and we feel that a great and heroic personage has passed away and in many walks of life has left us a path of white light on which to walk.

PERSONAL ANECDOTES.

The "Chronicle" gives many interesting anecdotes of the great statesman. "If Mr. Gladstone were absorbed in a book any number of persons might enter his study without his being even conscious of their presence.

He was all his life long a saver of time. The minutes of waiting for a meal were often occupied by him in reading and writing and note-taking.

Mr. Murray declares that Mr. Gladstone was the only man of his time whose pamphlets really had a large circulation. About 150,000 copies of "The Vatican Decrees," published in 1874, were sold, and the pamphlet on "Vaticanism," which was issued the following year, also proved a great success.

His kindness to the maiden speaker was proverbial. The old hand who was fond of worrying the Government about some pet piece of prospective legislation he treated with the same courtesy. He had one phrase stereotyped for the ardent legislator, "The prospect of finding an opening for the measure," he would declare, is based rather on our hopes than our expectations.

The "Leeds Mercury," in an interesting article, gives the following reminiscence as yet another proof of his extraordinary personal courtesy: "At the dinner-table he would turn aside from a grave and often a passionate argument with a statesman or ambassador to address some comparatively obscure person, and drew him into the circle of conversation. He had the fine art which enables the superior to remove from the mind of the inferior all sense of the distance between them, so that you could talk to him as easily and as naturally as to a master in your own household. This exquisite courtesy constituted no small part of the charm by which he maintained his hold in Society upon those who detested his politics, and who even resented his success in rising to the highest place in the State. Nobody who knew him, to whatever political party he might belong, ever questioned the supreme nobility of his character, or the purity of his motives. Even friends from whom he had been parted by the course of events for half a century always spoke of him with the warmth of a genuine admiration.

It was a maxim of his life never to waste a moment of time, if it could be helped. The following is from the "Daily News:"

"I have known him now for thirty years," said Dr. Dollinger, and would stand security for him any day. . . . He possesses a rare capacity for work. I think it was in the year 1871," he continued, "that I remember his paying me a visit at six o'clock in the evening. We began talking on political and theological subjects, and became, both of us, so engrossed, that it was two o'clock in the morning when I left the room to fetch a book from my library bearing on the matter in hand. I returned with it in a few minutes and found Gladstone deep in a volume he had drawn out of his pocket, true to his principle of never losing time during any momentary absence, and this in the small hours of the morning."

In the same way Mr. Gladstone never spent more than five minutes dressing for dinner.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

BANKERS' MEMORIAL.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S REPLY.

THE following memorial has been addressed to the Secretary of State for India, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by bankers, Merchants, and traders of the City of London, on the subject of the Indian Currency Commission:

"It is felt that in view of the great commercial and financial importance of the matter the committee should have been composed to a larger extent of those with thorough practical knowledge of Indian trade and with the effect of movements of bullion on the commerce of this and that country.

"We would add that it is not clear to what extent the terms of reference to the committee are limited, but we feel very strongly that no inquiry will be satisfactory that does not include an examination of the entire monetary policy of the Indian Government initiated in 1893, and a report as to the possibility or advisability of maintaining it.

"With regard to the projects of the Indian Government, we wish to point out to you the very great danger to commerce generally which may ensue should a policy be adopted which may involve the raising of sterling loans here of large and indefinite amount for remittance in gold to India. A grave disturbance to trade would, in our opinion, be the immediate result.

"We would also venture to point out that it is of the highest importance to the Government to enlist the confidence of the City and the country when inaugurating a financial policy of this importance, the more so in view of the enormous difficulty there would be in retracing a false step should such be taken."

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S REPLY.

In reply, Lord George Hamilton says:—India Office, May 16, 1898. Sir,—I have received a letter, signed by you and by certain other gentlemen of the highest standing in the City of London, and addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and myself, in which you refer to the composition of the committee now sitting to consider the currency proposals of the Government of India, and to the terms of reference which govern their deliberations. I observe with regret your statement that dissatisfaction is felt on these points, and I cannot but think that such dissatisfaction must be founded on a misapprehension, firstly, as to the objects to be kept in view in forming a committee for such a purpose as this, and, secondly, as to the scope and extent of the terms of reference.

The composition of the committee was most care fully considered. The principle of its formation was not, as you appear to suppose, to secure various representatives of all the various interest affected by the Government of India's proposals, inasmuch as the attainment of that object would have been wholly incompatible with the necessity for keeping the size of the committee within convenient limits. What I attempted wes to find a small number of competent persons, with varied training and experience, who would be capable of comprehending the force of the arguments and evidence submitted to them, and who were not likely to be hindered, either by commercial interests or by previous public utterances of their own, from forming an unbiassed opinion on the very important questions now under consideration. In this attempt I hoped that I had succeeded. I believe that the committee, as constituted, is, as a judicial body, fully qualified to deal with these questions, and that the expertknowledge of special branches of commerce, to which your letter refers, will be thoroughly and adequately supplied by the examination of competent witnesses. I stated a few days ago, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, that the constitution of the committee was already finally settled, and to that decision I must adhere.

As regards the terms of reference, I would call your attention to the fact that, in my letter to the Chairman, the committee has been invited to deliberate and report upon the proposals of the Government of India, "and upon any other matter which they may regard as relevant thereto." The object of the proposals of the Government of India is, as stated in the same letter, "to make effective the policy adopted by Her Majesty's Government in 1893." It is, therefore, difficult to believe that the committee could consider themselves debarred from inquiring, if they wish to do so, into the merits of the policy which it is proposed to make effective, on the ground that such an inquiry would be irrelevant to the matter on which they are requested to report.

It is obviously impossible for me to say anything at present with regard to the specific proposals of the Government of India for securing a sound system of currency in that country and a stable exchange with the United Kingdom. But I may point out that I have expressly invited the committee to submit any modifications of those proposals, or any suggestions of their own, and that, if they should make any alternative recommendation, Her Majesty's Government will be perfectly ready to give it their most careful consideration. And I will say further that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the interests of India are so bound up with those of this country that no action which would have the effect of inflicting injury, or even serious and lasting disturbance, on the London money Market, is likely to be regarded as beneficial to India.

I will only add that the importance of enlisting the confidence, not only of the city, but of the country at large, in the measures which may be adopted, can hardly appear greater to the signatories of your letter than it does to Her Majesty's Government.—I am, &c., George Hamilton.

Hugh Colin Smith, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England.

The "Manchester Guardian" correspondent says:—The Indian Currency Committee is exciting great interest in high financial circles in the City. Lord George Hamilton's appointments to the Committee are severely criticised. The terms of reference are regarded as not affording scope for a sufficiently full inquiry into the policy of the Indian Government initiated in 1893 and the effects of the closed mints upon the finances and commerce of India. The proposals of the Indian Government for a gold standard are also condemned, and especially the clause which provides for raising large sterling loans in this country and shipping sovereigns to India. These points have been set forth in a protest to be presented to the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretary for India, which has already been signed by a number of the large joint-stock and private banks, by most of the directors of the Bank of England, and by other authorities on finance, as well as by leading firms in the Indian trade. As showing how profoundly the City is stirred on the subject, it may be mentioned that some of the banks and financial houses who have signed the protest are noted for never signing anything relating to public affairs, but they have made an exception to the rule in this instance.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

THE GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK.

SATURDAY, May 14.—The two most important items of to-day's war news are that the Spanish fleet from Cape Verde arrived on Thursday evening at Port de France, Martinique, and was reported yesterday to be westward of that island, and that on Thursday Rear-Admiral Sampson, with nine vessels of his squadron, bombarded San Juan, Porto Rico. The appearance of the Spanish squadron in West Indian waters, after the quasi-official report of its arrival at Cadiz, has caused grave anxiety in the United States, where much uneasiness is felt as to the safety of the battleship Oregon. It is generally felt that a serious naval engagement must shortly take place, but naval authorities in the States admit that they do not know where it will be fought, and they acknowledge the soundness of the Spanish strategy. Rear-Admiral Sampson's official report of the bombardment of San Juan is brief. It states that no armed vessels were found in the port, that he began his attack on the batteries defending the city at daylight on Thursday, and that the engagement lasted about three hours, resulting in much damage to the batteries, and incidentally to adjacent parts of the city. The batteries replied to the American fire, but without material effect. One man was killed on board the "New York," and seven were wounded in the whole squadron. No serious damage was sustained by any of the ships. Other accounts from the American side state that one of the ships was rammed in a heap of fog, and that the others were much damaged. It is believed that the loss of life must have been great. Spanish official accounts assert that the damage done by the American fire was slight, and that only two persons were killed. They also allege that the American vessels were severely damaged, and that one of them was disabled and had to be towed away.

The "Times" special correspondent sends from near Cabanas, Cuba, details of the successful landing from the steamer Gussie of large supplies of rifle ammunition, food, and clothing for the rebels in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio.

On account of the proximity of the Spanish fleet General Miles has been ordered to suspend the invasion of Cuba. Orders have been sent to Tampa to stop the preparations.

The United States scouting vessel Harvard put into St. Pierre in order, it is believed, to send despatches to Washington. As there was a Spanish vessel in port then, which left after the Harvard arrived, the port authorities served a notice on the captain of the Harvard, that he would not be allowed to leave till the laps of twenty-four hours after the departure of the Spaniard.

Madrid, May 13.—Great excitement has been caused here in public and official circles by the news of the arrival of the Cape Verde squadron at Martinique. It is now said that the squadron went there purposely to coal and that two large transatlantic steamers waited in Martinique laden with the necessary coal to transfer to the bunkers of the warships.

ENGLAND, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE FAR EAST.

The "Times" correspondent writes from New York:—

The leading article in the "Times" on the Philippines, published in to-day's "Herald" and telegraphed all over the country, strengthens the opinion already strongly held that England will never be a party to any European interference with American rights of conquest. The view of those rights held in London and Washington is identical. So, apparently, is the view as to what would follow upon an attempt at action by any European Power. Discussion of the subject continues acute, but the human mind is undoubtedly familiarising itself with the probability that the United States is likely henceforth to play as the "Times" says, a part in the general affairs of the world such as she has never played before.

The preparations on the Pacific coast to reinforce Rear-Admiral Dewey point more clearly than ever to something more than his security. They mean larger operations in pursuance of a larger policy than any American statesmen in a foreign age contemplated. What has taken firm root in the American mind is the conviction that England and the United States have substantial interests in common in that part of the world. The belief spreads that they will have little difficulty in agreeing on the nature and extent of these common interests and on the methods by which they are to be maintained.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE SPANISH FLEET.

Monday, May 16.—The Spanish fleet from Cape Verde under Admiral Cervera made its appearance off Curacao on Saturday morning, and at latest reports was still in that vicinity. It is thought probable in Washington that its next objective will be Cienfuegos, on the south-west coast of Cuba; and the belief prevails that Admiral Sampson, who with the greater part of his squadron on yesterday off Puerto Plata, in San Domingo, may seek to effect a junction with the Flying Squadron under Commodore Schley, which left Hampton Roads on Friday, and that the combined fleet may go through the Windward Passage, and endeavour to intercept the Spanish squadron somewhere in the Caribbean Sea. Both the American commanders have been informed of Admiral Cervera's whereabouts. In the meantime, it is now confidently believed as it was on Friday that a decisive naval battle is immediately imminent.

The affair at Cienfuegos was not, according to American accounts, a formal attack on the place, but an expedition to cut the cable connecting Havana with Santiago de Cuba. This object was successfully accomplished, though not without some loss to the boats' crews engaged in grappling the cable. The Spanish publications suffered from the fire of the American warships engaged in the operation. General Blanco officially asserts that the Americans were repulsed in attempts to land, both at Cienfuegos and at Cardenas.

The transport Gussie has returned to Key West, having abandoned the attempt to land supplies for the rebels in consequence of the energetic patrolling of the coast line of Northern Cuba by the Spanish torpedo boats.

The "Times" special correspondent in Madrid says the feeling of despondency created there by the Cavite disaster has been for the moment dispelled by the news received during the last two days from Cuba, Porto Rico, and Martinique. The successful resistance offered to the Americans at various points on the Cuban coast and at San Juan has especially encouraged the Spaniards, who now expect Admiral Cervera to strike a telling blow somewhere. The reorganisation of the Cabinet is being arranged on the basis of the retirement of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Marine, the Colonies, and Justice, which will imply the abandonment of any idea of seeking a peaceful solution, and the vigorous prosecution of the war.

The general conclusion to be drawn from the reorganisation of the Cabinet, according to the "Times" correspondent at Madrid, is that the idea of seeking a peaceable solution of the question is for the moment abandoned, and that the war will be prosecuted with vigour.

New York, May 15—Despatches have been received from Rear-Admiral Dewey thanking the President for his promotion. He says that he is maintaining the blockade, the rebels are hemming in the city, and there has been no demonstration. Owing to the scarcity of provisions in Manila it is probable that the Spanish Governor will be obliged to surrender soon. Rear-Admiral Dewey adds that he can take Manila at any moment. The gunboat Callao was captured on the 12th instant while attempting to run the blockade. There is plenty of coal. One British, one French, one Belgian, and one Japanese warvessels are in the harbour.

THE FEELING AGAINST FRANCE IN THE STATES.

Washington, Monday "Central News"—The feeling against France is growing exceedingly bitter. It is firmly held here that she has helped the Spanish fleet to coal, and has winked at Spain engaging expert artillerymen for her ships and forts. Mr. Grosvenor, a member of the House of Representatives and the President's spokesman in Congress, in an interview says:—"I will oppose any appropriation that will enable this Government to take part in the Paris Exposition of 1900." That indicates the popular feeling. A general boycott has been instituted against all French manufactures, and, encouraged by the newspapers, is making itself very strongly felt.

Tuesday, May 17.—The Navy Department in Washington is reported to have received information of the appearance off Martinique of three Spanish-men-of-war from Cadiz. They are believed to be the cruisers Cardinal Cisneros and Princess de Asturias, and the auxiliary Cruiser Catalunia. The news is not officially confirmed.

The Cape Verde squadron has left Curacoa, by request of the Dutch authorities. Their reception there was the subject of an interview yesterday between the Dutch Minister in Washington and Mr. Secretary Day. Admiral Sampson's squadron has passed Cape Haytien, on the way, it is believed, to Cienfuegos, in Cuba, and Commodore Schley, at Charleston, is reported to be under orders for Key West. Great precautions are being taken to conceal the movements of the fleets.

Senor Sagasta yesterday laid before the Queen-Regent the resignations of Ministers, and was entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. It is expected that he will complete his task very shortly.

The "Standard" special correspondent at Corunna, writing on Thursday last, states that the British Channel Squadron, during its stay at Villagarcia, was the object of intense animosity among the inhabitants. The postmen of the fleet were assaulted and threats were uttered of stopping the supply of provisions.

Ottawa, May 16.—Senor Polo de Bernabe announced to-day that he will leave Canada on Saturday for Madrid by way of England. He states that he is not going because any compulsion has been used by the Imperial Government at the request of the United States, but because he is now ready, having made a distribution of the Consuls who were in service in the United States at different points throughout Canada, and he is awaiting their arrival at their new posts before taking leave of the country.

Berlin, May 16.—In order to show how strictly Germany observes her neutrality the "Cologne Gazette" states that, acting upon representations of the American Consul in Kiel, the Provincial President of Schleswig gave orders for the prevention of the shipment of torpedoes for Spain by a firm in that port. The Prussian Government, after discovering that the firm in question had a quantity of torpedoes which were destined for the Spanish Government, gave instructions that no torpedoes should be shipped unless it were proved that they were not intended for either of the belligerents. The Government continues to see that this prohibition is enforced.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

TELEGRAMS FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

New York, May 17 ("Reuter.")—The New York "Journal's" London correspondent telegraphs replies received by him from Mr. Chamberlain, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and Sir Charles Dilke regarding the advantages of an Anglo-American agreement.

Mr. Herbert Spencer sent the following from Brighton:—"Should the present crisis bring about a cordial understanding between America and England, the benefits to themselves and the world at large would far exceed all evils now impending."

The Duke of Argyll telegraphed from Inverary Castle;—"Undoubtedly, where there are common interests there ought to be common action between us and America. The Far East just now seems to me to be a case in point."

Mr. Chamberlain wrote:—"It is not possible for me at this time to add anything to what I have already said on more than one occasion as to the advantages to both nations of a cordial understanding between Great Britain and the United States.

Sir Charles Dilke said:—"I am delighted at the pro-American feeling expressed on both sides in the House of Commons and by both parties in the United States. In my 'Greater Britain' the United States was a partner, if not the predominant partner. I have always shrunk from limiting my race patriotism by the foundaries of the British Empire. I do not believe in the United States making a fighting alliance with anybody. Friendly neutrality will be her attitude if we get into trouble."

AMERICAN SOLDIERS CHEERING MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

New York, May 17.—The soldiers at the military camp at Tampa, on receiving news of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, cheered for him and sang "God save the Queen."

Paris, May 16 (*Times*).—The *Debats* expresses a hope that America, in assuming a more international role, will not renounce that good understanding with France which has been so advantageous in the past and is still more desirable in the future. England's adroit attempt to draw America into her policy should led France to avoid blunders which would be turned to account by vigilant adversaries. The "Debats" insists that Frenchmen have almost unanimously observed a strict neutrality, and the time for discussing the causes of the war being past, the "Debats" hopes that Spain after afresh demonstration, victorious or other, of the unquestioned courage of her soldiers and sailors, will conclude peace, emerging from this conflict with the honours of war and with her Asiatic domain intact.

AN ANTI-BRITISH COMBINATION.

The "Kolnische Zeitung" publishes a telegram from its Madrid correspondent as follows:—"In diplomatic circles here the English-American alliance is considered probable; but, on the other hand, all the Continental Powers, great and small, will combine under the lead of Russia and Germany. Spain would be included in the combination."

Wednesday, May 18.—The Ministerial crisis in Madrid still continues, and it is not known that Senor Sagasta has yet made any substantial progress in the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

New York, May 18.—A telegram from St. Thomas states that the Yale arrived in the offing at five o'clock this afternoon. An officer went ashore with despatches. The Yale cruised off San Juan, where no perceptible damage has been done to the fortifications by the bombardment. The American fleet is to the north of Hayti waiting for reinforcements. The Harvard is watching the movements of the Spanish at Martinique. Numerous incendiary fires have occurred in Porto Rico.

A boat from an American ship attempting to destroy torpedoes at the mouth of the canal at Cardenas was blown up and ten men perished. On the 13th inst. the Spanish troops prevented the landing of the Americans at Acuas and Salado beaches, in Pinar del Rio. General Rodriguez has defeated the rebels in the Caraballa Hills, killing 200, including Emilio Nunez.

A member of the committee on Military Affairs said yesterday, with reference to a call for 5,000 more volunteers; that Americans would soon feel the necessity of a large standing army and that legislation was probable.

SENOR BERNABE IN CANADA.

Ottawa, May 17.—The "Montreal Star" charges Senor Polo de Bernabe with having while in Canada organised a secret service system which enabled him to apprise the Spanish Government regarding important matters occurring in the United States. The late Spanish Minister in Washington is also accused of using his position as a guest under the British flag to engage emissaries to go to the United States and there inaugurate plots against the American Government. The "Star" says that the feeling is rapidly growing in Canada that Senor Polo de Bernabe has outstayed his welcome, and should be asked to leave. As this popular judgment the Canadians do not wish to do anything to cause bad feeling between Great Britain and the United States.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The following telegrams are published:—

Manila, May 13 "Times."—As a means of keeping the natives loyal and inducing them to refrain from assisting the Americans, the Governor-General has instituted a consulting assembly composed of fifteen members of mixed and native blood. Its president is Senor Paterno, who achieved the late peace and accompanied the rebels to Hong Kong in December last.

Preparations are being made to send food supplies to the outlying districts in case of a bombardment.

In a pastoral letter to the natives issued yesterday, the Archbishop states that if the Americans are allowed to possess the islands the aliens will be desecrated and the churches changed to Protestant chapels. Instead of pure morality as at present only examples of vice will be inculcated, and the natives should prevent their children from being turned from the true faith. The Archbishop appoints June 17 as a day of rejoicing at the renewed consecration of the islands to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Colonel Miquel, of the Spanish artillery, committed suicide on finding that the supply of ammunition upon which he relied was non-existent.

Melbourne, May 17 (Reuter).—According to London telegrams received here, Sir Andrew Clarke, Agent-General of Victoria, has suggested that representation should be made to the imperial authorities emphasising the importance to Australia of the Philippines remaining in the hands of a friendly nation. Sir George Turner, the Victorian Premier, concurs in the suggestion, and has asked for an expression of opinion from the other Australian Premiers. Mr. Seddon (New Zeland) and Sir E. Braddon (Tasmania) approve the course proposed. Mr. G. H. Reid (New South Wales) and Mr. Byrnes (Queensland) decline to support the proposal. Mr. Kingston (South Australia) and Sir John Forrest (Western Australia) have not yet replied.

Dissatisfaction is felt by statesmen in Washington at the delay of the War Department in preparing the Philippine expedition. The President has decided to grant General Merritt's request for more troops. The plan now is to send to the Philippines 15,000 men including 4,000 regulars. Supplies for sixty days will be provided.

Washington, May 17 "Standard."—General Merritt has telegraphed to Secretary Algar, of the War Department, repudiating the interview published in New York purporting to express his intention to decline the command at Manila unless furnished with a force adequate to his rank, and to the task before him. The idea of courtmartialling General Merritt falls to the ground. As indicated by my telegram yesterday, so far from insufficient troops being given to General Merritt it is the intention of the War Department to provide him with an even greater force than he wants. It will include a minimum of five regiments of regulars.

THE PHILIPPINES AND THE U.S. TARIFF.

Inquiries have been addressed to the Treasury as to whether the present tariff applies to the Philippines, since the imposition of Customs duties upon trade between the various possessions of the United States is opposed to the Constitution. The Department has replied that no arrangements in the matter have yet been made. A prompt decision is all the more necessary, as the transports which are to take out the relief for Admiral Dewey are not likely to come back empty, while private enterprise may be even more energetic. It is not supposed that the President would either modify any local trade regulations drawn up by Admiral Dewey or the future military Governor, or take it upon himself to admit all imports duty free. When Commodore Sloat captured Monterey, during the Mexican war, the Secretary for the Navy issued instructions that American trading vessels were to come and go freely to all the ports occupied, but the Courts ruled that all goods arriving from them in the United States were subject to duty.

The application for administrative posts in the Philippines are equally numerous and precipitate. It is significant in this connection that the nominations by the War Department of commanders of army corps treat the Philippines as part of the Department of the Pacific.

THE POSITION IN MADRID.

Thursday, May 19.—In Madrid the Ministerial crisis has ended rather sooner than was expected, and the Cabinet has been reconstructed. Senor Sagasta remains President of the Council for reasons already explained; the Ministers of the Interior, of Finance of War, and of Justice retain their portfolios; Senor Moret, Senor Gullon, Admiral Bermejo, and Count Xiquena retire.

The "Times" correspondent writes:—

Everything tends to confirm the opinion I expressed some days ago as to the real significance of the reorganisation of the Cabinet. For the moment all idea of seeking open negotiation with a view to terminating the war has been abandoned, and I venture to predict that it will not be revived until it is recognised, in public generally and in military circles especially, that everything has been done which the requirements of national honour demand.

The "Standard" special correspondents send some remarkable details of the condition of the Volunteers now concentrated at various points. There would appear to be an entire absence of organisation or equipment, one cavalry regiment possessing a single carbine and on horses whatever. The want of foresight shown by the authorities is giving rise to considerable dissatisfaction.

Admiral Camara, commanding the Reserve Squadron at Cadiz, has been summoned to Madrid to confer with the new Minister of Marine. His journey is connected with the reported intention of the Spanish Government to send out to Manila, under convoy of his vessels, a relief expedition of 11,000 men. The force would sail about the end of the month.

There is still a complete dearth of turstworthy news as to the movements of the hostile fleets in the Caribbean Sea. The Spanish squadron at Cadiz is now stated to be ready for sea, and it is reported that it is to proceed to the Philippines.

New York, May 18 ("Reuter").—The "New York Herald's" Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Navy Department has been officially informed that England has been buying great quantities of coal in the Far Western States, and storing the fuel at Esquimalt. The price of coal has consequently gone up, and the department has been forced to pay much higher rates for its supplies.

Lincoln, Nebraska, May 18.—The Governor on Tuesday issued a colonel's commission to Mr. Bryan, authorising him to organise a regiment of volunteers, and tender its services to the President. Mr. Bryan has accepted the commission.

PROPOSED CUTTING OF CABLES.

Reuter's agent at Washington telegraphs:—

The complete isolation of General Blanco is now regarded by the leading military and naval authorities here as essential and they urge that it should be effected as quickly as possible as General Blanco is known to be in constant communication with Admiral Cervera and with Madrid. It is proposed, therefore, to close without delay the three remaining cable exits from Santiago de Cuba to Jamaica, and Hayti, whence there is a choice of six routes to Spain. Little danger, it is thought, will attend the cutting of these cables, and no doubt is entertained as to the right of the United States to cut them, although most of them belong to British companies.

QUESTIONS OF ANNEXATION.

Mr. Chauncey Depew has made a speech against annexing the Philippines, which has arrested attention in the States. It is widely discussed, and both supported and criticised. Government organs are disposed to resent Mr. Depew's plainness of speech, writing as if the President has already resolved to annex. Independent journals, like the "Evening Post," while expressing surprise that such counsels should come from Mr. Depew, remark that he is the only public man who appears to have bestowed any real thought on the question. And thought, as usual, is bearing fruit.

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

M. Hoshi, the Japanese Minister, called at the State Department yesterday, and denied the reports originating in St. Petersburg that Japan had objected to the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States.

The "Times" New York correspondent says:—General Merritt's views about the force to be sent to the Philippines prevail. The War Department, while insisting that he never expressed them, adopts them. The force will be improved in quality and enlarged in number. The War Department itself is beginning to feel the weight of criticism both from the army and from the public. The counsels of soldiers have been rejected; the pressure of politicians has been its bewildering force. The organisation of the volunteers has been committed to members of Congress, trained officers have been sent to the rear, political influences have been supreme. So now rises a cry for the resignation of Mr. Alger, Secretary of War.

AMERICAN CENSORSHIP OF PENDING NAVAL BATTLE.

New York, May 20.

Some important news reached the Navy Department last night from Kingston, Jamaica, which has not yet been communicated to the papers. The censorship kept back Press cables from Kingston till this morning, when simultaneously with European wires reporting that the Cervera squadron had arrived at Santiago de Cuba, there were received dispatches announcing that seven Spanish warships had passed the north-east of Jamaica yesterday morning, heading for Cuba.

The West India and Panama Cable Company's line from Santiago de Cuba is not cut as stated, and there is reason to fear that an attempt made on Tuesday by three United States warships to seize the line while bombarding the forts was defeated. Marshal Blanco is still in cable communication with Madrid by this line and by the French West Indies cable via Hayti.

Observers is now summoned to be sent to Havana by the Yucatan Chanel. If he stays at Santiago de Cuba, he must accept battle from the Sampson fleet. The exact whereabouts of either Sampson or Schley is not known. But that they are watching the accesses to the north of Cuba can be stated without disclosing anything which the Naval Strategy Board need care to conceal.

Kingston cables report that since the Insurgents under Garcia occupied San Salvador, Byamo, they have gradually advanced towards Santiago de Cuba, and last week were within 20 miles of it, holding the country round. This movement was undertaken by Garcia to co-operate with what he had been led to expect would be a successful attack by American warships on the port.

Some fantastic rumours appear in this morning's papers as to the presence of nine Spanish warships off the island of Miquelon, Newfoundland, and the appearance of Cervera's fleet at Port Limon, Costa Rica, yesterday. The censorship has not allowed a word to pass through from Cape St. Haytien, where Press agents remain stationed, or from Key West, relating to Sampson or Schley's movements. The "Oregon" was doubtfully reported as at Barbados, on her way to Key West.

Press exposures of the disorderly condition and want of organisation of the Volunteer camps have already quickened the War Department into measures which should expedite the formation of the regiments and infuse order into camp life. A number of officers were ordered yesterday from Washington to Chickamauga, Camp Thomas, Atlanta, and other centres, to assist in the organisation and hurry on the equipment, of the troops. Some camps are now reported to the War Department as being fully formed and the troops are in constant drill. Camp Black, Long Island, Sea Girt Camp, New Jersey, and Peekskill Camp, New York, have been inspected and pronounced on favourably.

The City of Peking, which sails for Manila to-day from San Francisco, takes 1,200 Regulars to reinforce Dewey. It is presumed that this small force is designed only to occupy Cavite, and to assist Dewey in co-operating with the insurgents.

NEWS OF THE SPANISH SQUADRON.

DISPATCH FROM THE ADMIRAL.

Madrid, May 20.

A dispatch from Havana announces that Admiral Cervera's squadron has arrived safely at Santiago de Cuba.

ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT.

Havana, May 19.

Two of the enemy's vessels to-day commenced bombarding the forts at the entrance to Guantanamo, but were forced to retire by the gunboat Scandoval, and a regiment of

hearts raised to the Heavens are your most urgent wishes for success. That is the only resource to salvation. You must all have recourse to arms and prayer at once. To arms, because the Spanish population, though extenuated and wounded in its patriotism, when defending its religion is capable of attempting the greatest hazards; to prayer, because victory is always given by God to those who have been tyrannised, but have justice on their side. But not only the prayer, nor the fight; the military forces and the virtue of God joined together; God will send his angels and his saints with us, and he will fight with so much force on our side with us. But in order to make our prayer more in harmony and more efficious we must have the pray er of the whole general public. To us the holy Inspiration has come to dedicate the whole Philippine Archipelago to the Holy Heart of Jesus, and offer him when we see we are free from these tribulations some exceptional act of devotion which will be performed on the coming 17th of June if it is possible, and if it is not possible on that day at some other more opportune time. And besides this private consecration, on the first Friday of the previous month, in order to show the God by the Holy Mess dedicated to the holy body of Jesus Christ we are not alone working in our name or in the name of the Prelates of other dioceses, we will be assisted by the Governor-General, who is as firm a Christian as he is a prudent patriot and military chief, in order to offer to God triumph through the medium of Spain. And thus we shall interpret the wishes of the mass of the population of these Islands, who are so devoted in their religious faith, and invoke the intercession of the Patron Saints of this country and principally the Queen of all the Virgins, the holy rozary in the sincerest hope of a absolution from this consecration and offer to God, we give you our holy children our best benediction in the name of the Father, etc.

Then follows the special prayer and instructions to Parish priests.

For the salvation of the volunteers who have taken up arms against the Americans every battalion of Volunteers shall be provided with a special chaplain, who will have full faculties of administration of the spiritual offices of the Church. Full power will also be granted these chaplains to hold public services in military camps, and they are also to be authorised to grant absolution from sin.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 21.

MR. GLADSTONE died at five o'clock on Thursday morning. For about forty-eight hours before death he was almost wholly unconscious. There was no pain, but the action of the heart gradually grew weaker and weaker, and he placidly slept away. Mrs. Gladstone and the other members of the family were present when the end came. The funeral will be at Hawarden; and Mr. Gladstone expressed a strong wish to have no flowers used. The family will be grateful if this desire is strictly respected.

The news of the great statesman's death was immediately telegraphed to the Queen and the Prince of Wales. While Mr. Gladstone was lying unconscious on Wednesday the Prince of Wales telegraphed to Mr. Henry Gladstone:—"My thoughts are with you, your mother, and your family at the trying time you are experiencing. God grant that your father does not suffer."

Europe has been in an excited state all week over a speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham on the foreign policy of Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that our two first duties isolated as we were, were to draw closely all parts of the Empire together, and to cultivate friendly relations with the United States of America. The seat of anxiety and difficulty abroad had been shifted from the Near to the Far East, and he warned his audience accordingly; but he had every confidence in the future of the interests of this country. The speech exercised a depressing effect on the London Stock Exchange and the Continental Bourses. The Madrid newspapers complained of it as hostile to Spain. The "Navoe Vremya," of St. Petersburg, discussed the intention of the United States to wrest the Philippines from Spain, and the suggested intention to sell them to Great Britain. This, says the journal, would be sufficient to bring simultaneously before all the Great Powers having interests in the Far East the question whether they ought to observe strict neutrality in the Hispano-American war. An Anglo-American alliance is spoken of with enthusiasm in the United States.

The war news this week has consisted for the most part of rumours of the where about of tep Spanish fleet, but nothing definite is known of their movements, and considerable uneasiness is felt in the United States. Neithe is it known where Admiral Sampson's vessels are. It is announced by Washington correspondents that much of what is said repecting the movements of the American warships is necessarily conjecture, inasmuch as the Navy Department has for bidden any statements on the subject. The invasion of Cuba is said to be as remote as ever. No steps whatever are being taken towards its execution, or will be taken until the Spanish fleet has been dealt with. In the west preparations are being hastened to reinforce Admiral Dewey at Manila. The fear of international complications and the threatened dispatch of Spanish reinforcements to the Philippines have decided the Government of the United States to increase the Philippine expedition to 30,000 men.

According to a telegram from Rome, it is now generally admitted that the Milan rising was connected with an organised movement having very extensive ramifications and leaders in Paris. It collapsed because the railway men refused to go out on strike, and so there by paralyse the movement of troops. The Italian Government has in contemplation a series of measures, to be applied by Royal decree, amending certain laws in such a way as to give the State increased power for defending itself against the "subversive element."

On Saturday the Queen travelled from Windsor to Netley Hospital, and visited the wounded soldiers from India in that institution. Her Majesty had a conversation with Pider Findlater, the hero of Dargai, and Lance-Corporal vickary, upon the breasts of whom she pinned the Victoria Cross.

It is announced from Cairo that Captain Ballie, of the Seaforth Highlanders, has died at the citadel hospital there of wounds received by him at the battle of Atbara.

Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords on May 17, spoke of the value to Great Britain and China of the British acquisition of Wei-hai-wei.

The fourth centenary of Vasco da Gama's first voyage to India has been celebrated in London and Lisbon.

Sir Alfred Lyall, in an address yesterday, said he thought the day of Chartered Companies was over.

Average price of wheat 45s. 11d.; last year, 27s. 11d.

The Welsh colliers on strike have consented to terms suggested by Mr. Ritchie, and a conference is to be held.—The Irish railway strike is over.

Mr. Bryce, presiding on the 13th at a Presbyterian meeting, strongly urged the necessity of giving heathen nations the Christian religion to fill the vacuum caused by the vanishing of old superstitions.

Mr. Chamberlain presided on Wednesday over the annual dinner of the Civil Service, at the Hotel Cecil, and, in proposing the "Civil Service," said the system under which they worked secured continuity of policy and a uniformity of purpose which in every detail of public life brought out that high standard of honour and sense of duty which he was glad to say, the British Civil Service had always been characterized. Sir Spencer Walpole and the Chinese Minister were among the other speakers.

The Duke of York has been gazetted Captain of the cruiser Crescent.—The officers of a German squadron were entertained on the 14th by the Corporation of Glasgow.—Two collisions are reported.

In the House of Lords, on May 18th, Lord Salisbury made a statement as to the dangor of Spanish or American ships obtaining certificates of British registry during the war. On the 19th, the Shipowners' Liability Bill was read a second time, and Lord Hopetoun announced that Port Durban would not be converted into an Imperial coaling station. Consideration of a Irish Local Government Bill was proceeded with, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, when Clause 43 was reached. The Chinese, Korean, and Cretan questions were referred to on the 18th, after which Mr. Gerald Balfour had to defend his policy in regard to Irish distress.

The Association of School Boards opened their annual meeting on Tuesday at the Westminster Town-hall. Dr. Maclure, Dean of Manchester, presided, and was re-elected president of the association. He delivered his inaugural address, in which he discussed the position of School Boards in regard to the proposed new authorities for secondary education. The report was considered and approved, and, on the motion of Mr Lyulph Stanley, a resolution was carried affirming that in any separate local authority for secondary education in the country of London and in the country boroughs, the representation of the School Boards should be equal to that of the county or borough councils.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, P.C.; Major-Gen. H. St. G. Tucker, C.B. Ben. Infantantry; Col. O. M. Graham, Ben. Ret.; Capt. A. C. D. Baillie; Rev. E. J. Brewster; Sir J. Cass; Rev. R. E. Kavanagh; M. Haupt.

THE "Daily Telegraph's" Berlin correspondent writes:—"I regret to have to state that Prince Bismarck's health is now giving his family cause for anxiety. He is suffering from internal pains, and Professor Schweninger has been somewhat suddenly hastened, together with another doctor, to his great patron's bedside, at Friedrichsruh."

MR. GEORGE CURZON, was comforted during his recent confinement to a sick room by the receipt of an autograph letter from the Amir. He made His Highness's acquaintance during his visit to Kabul, and evidently much impressed the Afghan. Since Mr. Curzon's return the Amir has kept up a regular correspondence with him, in which he freely discussed current affairs and rarely fails to express his loyalty to his alliance with Great Britain. The letter is a picturesque document, written on parchment, signed and sealed. Beside it Mr. Curzon's replies, written on ordinary potepaper, looked quite common-place.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain F. H Seymour, with the overland mails of the 20th ultimo, arrived in harbour at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Chadderton, Mr R	Stewar', Mr E
Chanter, Mr E J	Sotharian, Mr
Foveresham, Major	Searle, Mr and Mrs
Harri on, Capt H C and Mrs	Trewick, Mr R J
Lawton, Mr J	Vokins, Miss
Lea, Lt H F	Wetherell, Mr E W
Stallard, Mr S F	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Babbington, Capt D M	Hanno , Mr H A
Burnham, Mr J C and Mrs	Jardine, Mr M R and Mrs
Campbell, Col W M	Morris, Lt
Cooke, Mr H W F	Marriott, Mr and Mrs
Campbell, Capt W W	Mualmear, Mr
Chichgur, Mr H M	Peria, Mr J B and Mrs
Dawson, Mrs H	Rivett-Carnac, Mr L
Dalzell, Lt K E	Searle, Mr and Mrs
Fenn, Lt-Col E H	Thaddeus, Mr
Gower, Capt and Mrs	Taylor, Mr J L
Gordon, Capt P J	

FROM BRINDISI.

Aspinall, Lt-Col and Mrs	Jenkins, Col W and Mrs
Bailey, Mrs W L	Mirani, Mr A J
Gregson, Mr C B	Selby, Mrs J

FROM ADEN.

Bellian, Lt	Halewyet, Mr E

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, who presided at the annual dinner of Civil Service on May 18, in proposing the toast of the evening said; Eighteen years ago he was first honoured to be the chief of a great office. He was then quite conscious, without certain prejudices. He had heard of red tape and official obstruction, and he expected to find a good deal of it. But, on the contrary, he found a body of trained experts as businesslike as any men he ever met in his life, perfect encyclopaedias of miscellaneous knowledge, with wast stories of experience, all of which they gladly and cordially placed at the service of their temporary chief. He found that every application from the public however labored, every complaint however ill-founded, every suggestion, however wild and insane, was treated with respect carefully examined, and decided upon with a single eye to the public service, and with as evident desire to do justice to every individual. (Hear, hear.) So he began to understand the comment that was once made to him by a distinguished foreigner—"The difference between your position and ours is, that your officials are the servants of the public, but with us the public is the slave of the official." An Englishman was a born grumbler, but it would be very difficult to find one who did not infinitely prefer his own Government to any other under the sun. What was the reason of that preference? He might perhaps have thought it was due to the virtues of the Ministry. If the present Ministry were eternal—(laughter)—but he knew full well that the Ministry of to-day had succeeded the Ministry of yesterday, and that it would shortly be followed by the Ministry of to-morrow. He must, therefore, seek some other cause for the comparative popularity which our system of administration enjoyed and he found it in that permanent Civil Service which secured for us continuity of policy and which in every detail of public life was marked by that high standard of honour and that sense of duty by which the British Civil Service had always been distinguished. One characteristic which struck one in considering the Civil Service was its absolute purity—no breath of suspicion could by possibility attach to it. And yet in some other countries, and in our own country years ago that quality was absent and if it were absent the admiration now felt for the Civil Service would at once be exchanged for the contemptuous tolerance, or even disgust, which was felt by some of those countries which he would not name for fear he should be accused of provoking international jealousies. (Laughter and cheers.)

Sir Spencer Walpole and the Chinese Minister were among the other speakers.

INDISPOSITION OF MR. BALFOUR.

THE "Times" of May 20 wrote: "We regret to learn that Mr. Balfour's health has been seriously impaired by his attack of influenza. The after-effect of the illness in his case is weakness in the region of the heart, and at present he is unequal to severe exertion, either mental or physical. To this cause must be attributed the comparative inaudibility of some of his remarks yesterday. He left the House in a condition bordering upon exhaustion, and although he expresses his determination to be in attendance to day at all hazards, his intimate friends are apprehensive lest the strain upon him should prove excessive."

The Press Association wrote later in the day "upon inquiry at Downing-street to-day regarding a statement that Mr. Balfour left the House yesterday in a condition bordering upon exhaustion, was informed by one of his private secretaries that the report is incorrect. He was kept indoors one day last week by a cold, but is now well, and will be in his place in the House of Commons this afternoon to move the resolution in his name."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, May 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr L Hare, BCS	Lt-Col L J E Bradshaw
Mr H Scott-Smith, BCS	Lt-Col R E D Reilly
Mr A Knox-Wright, BCS	Major T C Pears
Mr T Stoker, BCS	Major E A G Gossett
Mr H C Conybeare, BCS	Major C P Triscott,
Mr R C C Carr, MCS	Capt G R Crawford,
Mr A R Banerji, MCS	Capt H R Mead
Mr H G Gearing, B	Capt E W S K Moconchy DSO
Mr J B Birch, B	Capt E Waller
Mr J H Corkery, B	Capt H F K Waldron
Mr A Pollio t, B	Capt E D B Cotgrave
Mr G G Collins, B	Capt H C Rl ks
Mr F W Caine, B	Capt W H Pa-ken
Mr A Smythies, B	Capt W G L Beynon, DSO
Mr G H R Hart, B	Capt T H B rnsfather
Mr W H Phillips, B	Capt C Y Crommelin
Mr A L P Tucker, B	Lieut K H Lloyd
Mr G F Prevost, B	Lieut V H Branson
Mr R K Moseley, B	Lieut A E Pennington
Mr F C Newcombe, B	Lieut P N Leslie
Mr J Moe, B	Lieut A da L Faunce
Mr J Kay, B	Surg-Major J Clarke, MD
Mr F D Fowler, M	Surg-Capt D W Scotland
Mr C W Moss, M	Surg-Capt C E L Gilbert
Mr A C S West, M	Comdr B P Creagh, RIM
Mr H D Gell, Bo	Comdr H B Hooper, RIM
Mr G M Ryan, Bo	
Lt-Col C R Marregor	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H U Baker, 3 mos	Lieut H A H Rice, 3 mos
Mr M J Chisholm, 1 week	Lieut A R S Wardso, 3 mos
Mr H G G ll, 6 mos	
Lt-Col G P M Prichard 3 mos	Surg-Major J W Evans, 3 mos
Capt C E Wood, 3 mos	Sub-Condr T W Charlesworth, 6 weeks
Capt S A Pearse, 1 mo	
Lieut T L Leeds, 3 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETNRN TO DUTY.

Mr A H L Fraser, CSI, BCS	Mr A Walker, Bo
Mr M J Chisholm, B	Capt B J H Humfrey
	Surg-Lt-Col A J Sturmer

INDIA OFFICE, May 17.

The Queen has approved of the following promotion among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army Departments, admissions to the Staff Corps, and appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers made by the Government of India, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Indian Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major F. M. Rundall, D.S.O. To be Major: Capt. H. W. E. George. Lieutenants to be Captains: W. S. Darley-Howard, C. T. Ducat, W. S. Fraser. To be Lieutenants: Lieut. H. P. Keelan, from the Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieut. G. Chrystie, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Ordnance Department, Bengal—Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain: J. McPherson, J. Bartlett, F. Waller, E. Bredin, O. D. Heathcote. Deputy-Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant to be Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant: J. Harrison, W. Viney, H. Robinson. To be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant: Condr. R. Dickson.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Second Lieutenants.—Infantry: E. M. Proes and H. S. Wildeblood.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. E. H. Bingham, Lt.Cols. H. A. Grewes and B. A. N. Parrott, Major H. Melvill, Capts. G. A. McCarthy and R. C. Cockerill, half-pay.

Indian Medical Service.—Bgde.Surg.-Lt.-Col. A Combie, M.D., Bengal Establishment.—*London Gazette.*

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THE VASCO DA GAMA CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON AND LISBON.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

On Tuesday, May 16, the Prince of Wales, by his presence at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held at the London University, gave a national character to the homage paid to the memory of the celebrated Portuguese navigator and discover. His Royal Highness and the Duke of York, having dined with members of the Geographical Club, attended the meeting in the Senate House, where Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, delivered a eulogy on Vasco da Gama. Among those who received their Royal Highnesses were Lord George Hamilton (representing the Government of India), Mr. George Curzon, M.P., Lord Loch, Lord Belhaven and Stenton, Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, Admiral Sir E. Heneage, Admiral Sir W. Wharton, Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, Admiral Sir E. Commerell, General Sir C. W. Wilson, General Sir F. De Winton, Sir W. J. Farrar, Sir George Robertson, General Sir H. Norman, Major Darwin, and Dr. J. Murray. M. de Castro, Secretary to the Portuguese Legation, sat on the right of the Prince of Wales, as the representative of the Portuguese Minister, who is at Lisbon taking part in the national rejoicings.

Sir Clements Markham, in the eulogy of Vasco da Gama which he read to the meeting, described the event they were assembled to commemorate—the discovery of the ocean route to India—as one of the greatest in the history of the world. The result of the achievement was due to the constancy and heroic perseverance of the Portuguese people even more than to the skill and ability of their leaders. They contemplated the perseverance of this people and the continuity of their work during a century and a-half of mighty effort rather than a single stroke of genius. Yet it was right that Vasco da Gama, who forged the last link, should have the first place which Camoens had assigned to him, primus inter pares.

The Portuguese Secretary to the Portuguese Legation, who was cordially greeted, said:—In the name of the King and of His Majesty's Government, whom I have the honour to represent on this occasion, I beg you to accept His Majesty's and the Government's most sincere congratulations and their heartiest thanks for the spontaneous and the brilliant homage to the Portuguese who not only was a great man in his country but who rendered so important and valued a service to the whole civilised world (by opening a way across seas never before navigated for commerce, civilisation, and Christianity. (Cheers.) The life and glorious deeds of Vasco da Gama were so thoroughly stated and so magnificently explained to you by the President of this learned Society that I feel it out of my power to add anything to what has been already said. The kind words used by Sir Clements Markham, which I shall not fail to transmit to my Government, will, I am sure, be highly appreciated by them, as well as by the whole of the Portuguese nation. (Applause) I am very glad of this opportunity of paying a tribute to the Royal Geographical Society, who, upon all occasions, have shown their appreciation of and esteem for our country. The high honour which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York have, by their presence, conferred upon us, and for which I feel I have to express the gratitude of my country, show not only the great interest and appreciation of their Royal Highnesses for the memorable event, but also the most precious token of friendship for the nation which I have the honour to represent. (Applause.) I wish to express also the thanks of the Portuguese Government to Lord George Hamilton for the brilliant interest which His Majesty's Government have taken in this celebration by sending six of their magnificent ships to join in the festivities which are now taking place. We value this very highly, because they are six magnificent ships from the Channel Squadron of England, and I beg to tender to the Queen and the Royal Family our most sincere thanks, and to convey to you our warmest wishes for the future prosperity and happiness of your country. (Cheers.)

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., added a few words to the eloquent tribute which had been paid to the memory of the great navigator. If there was anybody in Her Majesty's dominions who would be likely to acknowledge the greatness of the feat by which, for the first time, Vasco da Gama established water communication between India and the western maritime countries of Europe, it was the Government of India, for it was in consequence of that discovery that hereafter we were able to found that dominion which was, he thought, the boast of every Englishman. (Cheers.) If to Portugal was due the indisputable glory of having made those discoveries, we as Englishmen had the satisfaction that, of all nations we had, as a nation, probably derived more material benfit from them than any other country in the world. He did not think the President had in any degree exaggerated the importance of the discovery. During the past few centuries there had been many inventions and discoveries, which had had a great influence on the course of civilisation, but he doubted if th re was any event that had ever had a more permanent and lasting influence upon the commerce and trade of the maritime countries of the world than the uninterrupted intercourse between India and the western countries of Europe. Having reminded his hearers of the condition of the trade and commerce of the civilised world prior to this discovery, the right hon. gentleman observed that Greece, Italy, and the North of Africa practically monopolised the benefits of this lucrative trade, while Spain, Portugal, France, Great Britain and Holland were practically precluded from getting any benefits from it. Vasco da Gama destroyed the land routes, and following his discovery, which opened up the route by the Cape of Good Hope, came the commencement of the series of Colonies and of trade possessions all along the eastern coast of Africa, and all along the southern coast of Asia, processes that had gone on up to this date, until they had almost as great a monopoly as they had hundred years ago. The Portuguese Secretary in his admirably expressed speech, pointed out that Vasco da Gama did much, not only for commerce, but also for Christianity, and he believed, in an indirect way, his discovery had a great effect on the conflict that was then going on with the Mohomedans. At that time the Mohomedans had a monopoly of all these trade routes, and in that way they were able to largely increase their shows of wealth. Under the auspices of the discovery which they were celebrating, an era of invation was inaugurated; the white man came to the South, and with him brought the blessings of stable government. In conclusion, he endorsed the expression of the President that the sense of the benefits we had derived from Portugal ought to establish between us and that country relations even more friendly than those that had already existed for so long a time. (Applause.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, who was loudly cheered, said: Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Before we separate to-night I am anxious to read to you two telegrams. I sent one this afternoon to the King of Portugal:—"As we are to-day celebrating at the Royal Geographical Society the 400th anniversary of Vasco da Gama's great discovery, we send your Majesty our hearty congratulations on this important event." (Cheers.) On entering these rooms to-night I received the following answer from the King:—"Portugal rejoices to-day at the end of the 400th year of the arrival of the great Vasco da Gama in India. We all thank you Royal Highness and the British nation for the honour you are doing us to-night at the Royal Geographical Society." (Cheers.) I may express the pleasure it has given me and my son to be here to-day on this interesting occasion. I beg the Charge d'Affaires of Portugal, who has delivered such an excellent address here to-night, to express to the King and the Government of his country, and the Portuguese nation how entirely we sympathise with them in everything that concerns the celebrations that are taking place this week. (Cheers.) I believe, ladies and gentlemen, that Portugal has every reason to be proud of her expeditions of discovery which culminated in the voyage of discovery of Vasco da Gama round the Cape of Good Hope to India. (Cheers.) I need not remind you that the great series of voyages which revealed to the world for the first time the real outline and extent of the continent of Africa was initiated during the fifteenth century by Prince Henry the Navigator, whose mother was English, being the daughter of John of Gaunt. (Cheers.) We in England have every reason to be grateful to Prince Henry and the Portuguese, for we have profited more than any other nation by these great discoveries. (Cheers.) It is, therefore, most appropriate that we should meet to-night and join with Portugal in celebrating the fourth centenary of a voyage which has had such a marked effect on the history of the world in general and our own country in particular. (Loud cheers.)

The da Gama festivities in Lisbon began on May 15. Four days' public holidays were decreed from May 17. On the 15th there was an international regatta, and a fair was opened. Whole streets in the centre of the city and many in the outskirts are profusely decorated. Illuminations are also very extensive and costly. Six of Her Majesty's ships (Magicienne, Prince George, Repulse, Manchester, and Resolution) from the Channel Squadron arrived, on May 16, in the Tagus, where the following vessels had already arrived:—The Dagmar, Denmark; the Oldenburgh, Germany; the Pothuau, France; the Kaiser Franz Josef I., Austria Hungary; the Saga, Sweden. Russian, Italian, and Argentine vessels are also at Lisbon. On May 17 King Charles visited the foreign warships. At night Sir H. MacDowell gave a banquet to the officers of the British squadron. On May 18 the Royal family, the foreign Ministers, the officers of the warships, and civil and military authorities were present at a Te Deum in the Cathedral at Belem. The Archbishop of Evora delivered a fine address on the life of Vasco da Gama. Later in the day the King visited the fair, which at present is far from complete. A violent gale has been playing great havoc with the decorations of the city.

Lord Dunraven, representing Great Britain, was present at the meeting of the Geographical Society, which was held at Lisbon on May 16, when Baron von Kell, the Netherlands Minister to Portugal, presented to the King an album and a gold wreath, as the homage of Holland to Vasco da Gama. His Majesty accepted the gift, and said that Portugal was grateful for this act of homage.

INDIA AND THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

COREA.

In reply to Mr. Yerburgh, Mr. Curzon said: Her Majesty's Minister at Tokio has reported that a protocol was signed on the 25th ult. between Russia and Japan, by which both parties recognise the complete independence of Corea, and agree to refrain from direct interference in its internal affairs.

STRENGTHENING THE GARRISON OF HONG KONG.

On Monday, May 16, Mr. Brook-field asked whether a force of 1,200 gunners was now on its way to China, and whether this force was destined for Hong Kong.

Mr. Brodrick: The garrison of Hong Kong is being reinforced, but the hon. member has been misinformed as to the number of men.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

General Russell asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether the Government had now in their possession a chart of Wei-hai-wei harbour, corrected so lately as June 1895, August 1895 and August 1895; whether this chart was more detailed in its character, not only giving soundings over all the harbour, but also the sites of buildings and forts on the mainland, and the position of the four Chinese men-of-war sunk here during the war between China and Japan in 1895; and whether he had any objection to this detailed chart being placed in the library for the information of members.

Mr. Goschen: The chart described by the hon. and gallant member is the chart which I referred to the other day as the result of a rapid survey made in 1896, the plan of the neighbourhood being equally skeleny. The hon. and gallant gentleman evidently thinks that this was an unfair description of a good piece of work, but the standard of the hydrographer is higher, as, in his opinion, the chart cannot be considered a detailed plan according to any professional definition though it gives a general idea of the bay. The corrections referred to are corrections in small details which do not affect the general character of the plan. A ship is now on her way to carry out a detailed survey of the bay.

THE BROTHERS NATU.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India whether at the time of the arrest of Sardar Shrimant Balvant Ramchandra Natu on July 28, 1897, the whole of the family property was attached and taken possession of by the Collector of Poona and his wife and family left without means of support; and had any allowance to her been authorised since that date; if so, would he state whether the allowance had been regularly paid.

Lord G. Hamilton: The answer to the first paragraph of the question is in the negative, as regards the second paragraph, I am informed that on Oct. 23, after inquiry into the value of the state, a joint allowance of 500 rupees a month was fixed for the maintenance of the brothers and wives and families of the two sardars. The allowance was made payable to the brother Shiva Ramchandra Natu; but he declined to accept it until April 13.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Mr. Ascroft asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the statement attributed to Count Muraviieff in Despatch No. 132, China Correspondence, that is was England alone that made difficulties and stood in the way of Russia, and that no other Government had questioned him officially on the subject or seemed to resent in any degree the proposed action of Russia, is correct; whether her Majesty's Government had approached any other European Government; and, if so, whether there was any objection to the correspondence being placed upon the table of the House.

Mr. Curzon: Her Majesty's Government are, of course, not in a position to know what communications have or have not passed between the Russian Government and other Governments. The attitude adoped by her Majesty's Government is made sufficiently clear by the papers which have been laid before Parliament, the answer to the second question is in the negative.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

On Tuesday, May 17, Sir J. Colomb asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in view of the efficient working of the Army system being dependent upon equality of the number of battalions at home and abroad, the nature and composition of any armed force which might be required for service at Wei-hai-wei had been, or would be, referred to the Defence Committee of the Cabinet to decide whether the Army or the Marine forces would best provide for such requirements; and whether that committee had considered the importance of placing at the disposal of the admirals on the China and other distant stations in war a force of Marines for operations on shore, irrespective of the landing party, complement of Her Majesty's ships; and if not, whether, having regard to the teachings of history, and to the experience afforded at Alexandria in 1882, and now by war operations at Manila, of the military requirements necessary to supplement the exercise of naval power, he could give an assurance that this imperial requirement would receive the most careful consideration of that committee.

Mr. Balfour: I can assure my hon. and gallant friend that all the problems which he has suggested in his question, and any others that may arise, will receive the most careful consideration of her Majesty's Government. (Laughter and cheers.)

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. C. M'Arthur asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he could state what measures had been taken by her Majesty's Government for the protection of British life and property in the Philippine Islands, and especially at Iloilo, where, according to the latest advices, apprehensions were entertained by those concerned in the British mercantile establishments located there, owing to the progress of the insurrection and the absence of any force for the defence of that place.

Lord G. Hamilton, on behalf of Mr. Curzon, replied: H. M. S. Immortalite is already at the Philippine Islands, and in consequence of re-presentations made to me by the consul and by gentlemen on behalf of the mercantile community with regard to the possibility of danger at Iloilo, instructions were sent on Saturday to send H.M.S. Pique from Hong Kong to that place.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary for India, whether the terms of reference to the Indian Currency Committee, authorising them to submit any modifications of the proposals of the Indian Government, or any suggestions of their own, for the establishment of a satisfactory system of currency in India, left the Committee a free hand to deal with the question of the results that had followed the closing of the mints, and to recommend, if they thought fit, the re-opening of the mints for the coinage of rupees; and, if not, what were the limitations imposed by the terms of reference on the scope of the Committee's inquiry.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am much obliged to my honfriend for putting this question, because my answer will make clear a point on which there is no doubt whatever. The Currency Committee are a body of practical men assembled for a practical purpose, and they are empowered to inquire into any matter which they may think relevant to the subject which has been referred to them. If, therefore, they consider an inquiry into the policy of closing the Indian mints to be relevant to that subject; and if, having regard to the circumstances of the time and the practical possibilities of the case, they desire to make such inquiry and report upon its results, there is nothing in the terms of reference to prevent them from doing so. (Cheers.)

SALT IN INDIA.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India if any fresh arrangements had been made for the supply of salt to the tribes on the North-West frontier, the excessive dearness of the Kohat salt, which they could not do without, having been alleged by the Afridis as one of the chief grievances which led them to take up arms against the British Government.

Mr. Lewis asked the noble lord whether the duty on Kohat salt in 1883 was 4 as., whether it was then raised to 8 as., whether in 1890 it was raised to 2 rs., whether this was thirty-two times the natural price of sault, and whether the Government contemplated a reduction of the duty.

Lord G. Hamilton: As to the supplementary question of the hon. member for the Flint Boroughs, there is no doubt that in the last fifteen years there has been a great increase in the duty on Kohat salt to bring it up to the level of internal salt, but I cannot say off hand what the increase has been. As regards the question on the paper, I have to say that so far as I know at present, no fresh arrangements have yet been made respecting the duty on Kohat salt; but as I stated in answer to a question on Feb. 11, the subject is engaging the attention of the Indian Government, and I expect to receive a further report upon the matter when trade has been for some time resumed.

LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

Mr. J. H. Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether authentic copies of the amended Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and Post Office Act would be in the hands of members before the House rises for the Whitsuntide recess; and whether he would postpone for a reasonable time his decision on the question of disallowing these Acts, under section 21 of 24 and 25 vict., c. 67, until the House had had an opportunity of considering their and discussing their provisions.

Lord G. Hamilton: I hope that the papers relating to the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Acts will be ready for presentation this week; those relating to the Post Office Act will be presented separately. I have decided to leave these Acts to their operation, and copies of despatches informing the Government of India of my decision will be found in the collections which are about to be presented.

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CHARTERED COMPANIES AND COLONISATION.

SIR ALFRED LYALL read a paper on "Chartered Companies and Colonisation" before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on May 19th. Mr. H. M. Stanley, M.P., presided. Sir Alfred Lyall said Colonies and companies had sprung from the same root and had always been more or less connected in their development. Almost all our original Colonies in North America were chartered companies, and the style and substance of the charters, granted in the sixteenth century by Elizabeth, differed very little from the charters granted in the nineteenth century by Victoria. The first great companies had gone eastward for trade; others that followed went westward for territory, and each obtained from its national Government vast tracts of land and monopolies of trade that had often been already granted to a rival. By the end of the seventeenth century the struggle for the trade between Erope and Asia, the richest in the world, was becoming a war among the companies of the three northern maritime nations—England, France, and Holland. A company invested by the State with considerable powers of administration, of making peace and war and treaties, and of acquiring possessions, was a very convenient device whereby the Government at home escaped the responsibility for the rough and ready ways of the fighting traders. If it succeeded, the Government demanded a share of the profit; if it got into scrapes, it had to get out as it could. The notion of commerce being a peaceful profession was a curious modern fallacy, quite opposed to all historical fact. Sir Alfred Lyall proceeded to follow out the fortunes of the French and English companies in Asia. In France he pointed out that the East India Company was a much weaker institution than in England; it was badly managed and heavy debt; it subsisted on grants in aid from the Treasury, and in consequence the Government was always interfering in its management. These were the immediate causes that reduced it to total insolvency, but at the bottom of all lay the real reason why the French were driven out of India, and that was because the English were strongest at sea. In America the French and English soon began to quarrel over land, just as in India they quarrelled over trade and during the seven years' war the French lost, America just as they lost India. Sea Power told heavily in favour of England, and the success on the English was greatly due to their superior Navy, which cut off the French communications across the Atlantic. The point to which he wished to draw attention was that, while the old chartered companies for trade were extinct, the partition of Africa among European nations had led in England and Germany to a revival of the great companies under a territorial charter. But the difficulties surrounding this modern system were already showing themselves. The German companies founded some fifteen years ago in imitation of our own were either dissolved or dissolving, and the only great territorial companies now surviving were the English ones in Africa. He doubted whether these, as proprietary governors of territory, were likely to last long. The Chartered South Africa Company stood alone, to his mind, as the last surviving example of a great association vested by charter with rights of property and administration over a vast domain. But it was proposed to convert Rhodesia into a self-governing Colony, and if that were done, and the last as well as the first administration passed to settlers in the country, the course of constitutional change would resemble the process by which in the 17th century the old proprietary companies of North America, the Virginian Company for instance, were transformed into self-governing Colonies. The truth seemed to him to be that the system of chartered companies had been revived too late. It answered well enough when rival traders and Colonists could settle their disputes by diligent fighting among themselves, without prejudice to international relations. But national Governments were now made directly and instantly responsible for the acts of the companies, and the State officials often had to watch what was done so closely that they might as well do the work themselves, though he admitted that in that case much of it would not be done at all. The companies, he thought, had done their work, and a noble work it had been for the nation, but they were no longer convenient agencies for the acquisition and administration of territory. Certainly it seemed best that they should not undertake any more fighting, as that was a business which in these days of international sensitiveness a State had better do for itself. In short, experience was showing that the system was not suited to modern circumstances; it was too loose and irregular; it mixed up dividends with administration, and could not keep public duties and private interests sufficiently apart. It was not a satisfactory governing agency in lands where there was a large native population to be cared for and protected, for where there were living together two diverse races, of which one was far stronger than all the others, it was doubtful whether the weaker could be sure of fair play under any administration, that was not an Imperial, and not even an Imperial, arbitrator among local interests and prejudices. Accordingly, the lecturer concluded that the long and famous record of English companies was very near its close.

The Chairman, in the ensuing discussion, observed that if France and England came into conflict over West Africa it would be because of the aggression of the French in occupying the hinter

THE CRITICAL FOREIGN OUTLOOK.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ISOLATION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S APPEAL TO THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

FOLLOWING upon Lord Salisbury's pessimistic speech to the country bankers on May 11, a speech made at Birmingham by Mr. Chamberlain, on May 13, adversely affected the British Stock Exchange and the Continental Bourses. The occasion of Mr. Chamberlain's address was the annual meeting of the grand committee of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association, of which the right hon. gentleman is president. Mr. Chamberlain, at the outset, asked to be allowed to propose a resolution gratefully recognising the unparalleled public services and noble private life of Mr. Gladstone, and expressing the deepest sympathy with him. Mr. Chamberlain spoke of Mr. Gladstone's splendid achievements and marvellous genius. They admired, he said, the example of courage which he had shown, and they could not help admiring also his resignation in the sad time of suffering, and his sublime and simple confidence in God in view of the expected call.—Mr. James Hargreave (hon. sec. of the association) seconded the resolution, which was carried in silence, the vast audience standing up.

Rising subsequently, Mr. Chamberlain referred to the necessity of maintaining the Unionist alliance. It was all very well to say Home Rule was no longer in question. Before they accepted these belated proffers of reconciliation he urged and entreated those who heard him to be certain they had a guarantee that those who twelve years ago were ready to sell the integrity of their country for votes were now determined that in future they would refuse to have any part in such a transaction. He was not confident in that repentance. The Unionist legislation of the past twelve years had resulted in free education, the extension of municipal institutions to the counties, that remarkable legislation which had given to the agricultural population the opportunity of sharing in the profits of the soil which it is their business to cultivate, and that Compensation Bill which had established for the first time the great, the true, and the just principle that in every industry in which an accident took place the pecuniary burden of the accident should fall as a first charge upon the industry itself and not upon the victim of the accident. This Act would come into operation on July 1. He had been inundated with letters from manufacturers, who told him that insurance societies were claiming an immense premium in order that they might be insured against the operation of the Act. He had seen a list of rates of insurance by a leading insurance company which he regarded as absolutely preposterous. Turning to foreign affairs Mr. Chamberlain said:—

A SERIOUS AND CRITICAL SITUATION.

A few days ago, Lord Salisbury made a powerful and an eloquent speech in which he urged the people of this country to apply the method of testing by results to the foreign policy of the Government. I am glad the people of the country are turning their attention to this question of foreign policy. There is, and there has been for some time past, a combined assault by the nations of the world upon the commercial supremacy of this country, and if that assault were successful, our existence would be menaced in a way in which it never has been threatened since the time, at the very beginning of this century, when the great Napoleon attempted to lay an interdict upon British trade. Now, I am going to speak to you upon foreign politics—(cheers)—and I begin by saying that the situation is too serious and too critical for me to treat it in anything like a controversial spirit. It is a national question that we have to consider. The time may come before long when the Government—any Government—may have to appeal to the patriotism of the people as a whole and if that time should come, I hope it will not find us, as it has found other nations in less happy circumstances than we are, divided amongst ourselves, and wasting in party recrimination energies that we shall want for the defence of our national interests. (Cheers.) I must say this at any rate. I do not think it is wise or patriotic for certain party leaders, who have been playing to the fiery zeal of some of our own supporters, to represent the Foreign Minister of this country, with the vast responsibilities which are in his hands, with the anxiety which is cast upon him to represent the interests of this country in the presence of foreign nations—I do not think it is wise or patriotic at such a juncture to assert that he is discredited and defeated, to gloat over the alleged humiliation of the country, and to say on every occasion that the Government as a whole is weak and vacillating (Cheers.)

A WARNING TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

If those statements were believed in foreign countries, if they were acted upon by foreign Governments, they would make a great mistake. (Laughter and cheers.) They would find that courteous diplomacy, and moderate language, and even graceful concessions—(hear, hear)—are not incompatible with a firm maintenance of the honour and the essential interests of the country. (Cheers.) And if they were to presume upon this false interpretation of the Foreign Minister and the mind of the Government, the difficulty of preserving peace would be very much increased. Now I want, according to my manner, to submit to you a plain statement of the situation as it appears to me. Ours is a democratic Government. We gain all our strength from the confidence of the people—(hear, hear) and we cannot gain strength or confidence unless we show confidence in return, and, therefore to my mind, there is no longer any room for the mysteries and the reticences of the diplomacy of fifty years ago. You must tell the people what you mean and where you are going if you want them to follow you. (Hear, hear.) I do not mean to say that I can tell you all the details of secret negotiations. That, of course, would be absolutely absurd, and would make negotiations impossible. But the plain issue and the main principles and the particulars of the problems with which we have to deal—those might be stated in language to be understanded of the people, and I would take the judgment of the people just as soon upon them as I would take that of the wisest diplomatist in the world.

BRITISH ISOLATION: "NO ALLIES-NO FRIENDS."

Now, the first point that I want to impress upon you is this. It is the crux of the situation. Since the Crimean War, nearly fifty years ago, the policy of this country has been a policy of strict isolation. We have had no allies—I am afraid we have had no friends. (Laughter.) That is not due altogether to the envy which is undoubtedly felt at our success; it is due in part to the suspicion that we are acting in our own selfish interests, and were willing that other people should draw the chestnuts out of the fire for us; that we would take no responsibilities, whilst we were glad enough to profit by the work of others. In this way we have avoided entangling alliances, we have escaped many dangers; but we must accept the disadvantages that go with such a policy. As long as the other Great Powers of Europe were also working for their own hand, and were separately engaged, I think the policy we have pursued—consistently pursued—was undoubtedly the right policy for this country. (Hear, hear.) It was better we should preserve our liberty of action than become mixed up with quarrels with which possibly we had no concern. (Hear, hear.) But now in recent years a different complexion has been placed upon the matter. A new situation has arisen, and it is right the people of this country should have it under their consideration. All the powerful States of Europe have made alliances, and as long as we keep outside these alliances, as long as we are envied by all, and suspected by all, and as long as we have interests which at one time or another conflict with the interests of all, we are liable to be confronted at any moment with a combination of Great Powers so powerful that not even the most extreme, the most hot-headed politician would be able to contemplate it without a certain sense of uneasiness. (Hear, hear.) That is the situation which I want you to have in view, which you must always have in view when you are considering the results of the foreign policy of any Government in this country. We stand alone, we may be confronted with such a combination as that I have indicated to you. What is the first duty of a Government under these circumstances? I say without hesitation, that the first duty is to draw all parts of the Empire closer together—(loud and prolonged cheers)—to infuse into them a spirit of united and of Imperial patriotism. (Cheers.) We have not neglected that primary duty. (Cheers.) We have pursued it steadfastly and with results that are patent to all the world. Never before in the history of the British Empire have the ties which connected us with our Colonies and dependencies been stronger, never before has the sense of common interests in trade and in defence and in war, never before has the sense of these interests been more strongly felt or more cordially expressed. (Cheers.)

AN ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE.

What is our next duty? It is to establish and to maintain bonds of permanent amity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic. (Loud cheers.) They are a powerful and a generous nation. They speak our language they are bred of our race. Loud cheers. Their laws, their literature, their standpoint upon every question are the same as ours; their feeling, their interest in the cause of humanity and the peaceful development of the world are identical with ours. (Cheers.) I do not know what the future has in store for us. I do not know what arrangements may be possible with us, but this I know and feel—that the closer, the more cordial, the fuller, and the more definite these arrangements are with the consent of both peoples the better it will be for both and for the world. (Loud cheers.) And I even go so far as to say that, terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together—(loud and prolonged cheers)—over an Anglo-Saxon alliance. Now, it is one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy—(cheers)—that at the present time these two great nations understand each other better than they have ever done since more than a century ago. (Hear, hear.) They were separated by the blunder of the British Government.

THE EAST AND THE FAR EAST.

It is not in this connection that our foreign policy has failed; it is not in reference to his, I suppose, that Sir William Harcourt said the other day that we were snubbed and humiliated in every part of the globe. ("He is," and laughter.) No. I suppose that it is in regard to the East, and especially to the Far East, that this exaggerated language was intended to apply. As to the East, I will only say this—that more active interference on behalf either of Armenia or of Crete would have infallibly brought about precisely one of those combinations which I have indicated to you as possible—(hear, hear)—and I do not believe there is any one in this country, any reasonable man, who would pretend that it would be right for this country to face such a contingency in such a cause. But in the course of the last four months the interest has shifted further eastward, still, to China where, undoubtedly vastly greater interest are at stake; and although we are only at the beginning of great events—the result of which it is impossible to foresee, although we can foresee that they will be of momentous importance to every man and woman in this country—although, I say, we are only at the beginning of events, already we are condemned by an impatient section of politicians for want of foresight and for want of success. Now, I think, if you will be patient with me, I can show that these two charges, of any rate, are groundless; but I do not wish you to believe that, in my opinion, the campaign is over—that the victory has been won, so that there are not in the future problems of the most serious character with which this country has got to deal. But let us take the question of foresight. I do not really follow the language of some of our critics. Do they really believe that the Government, of all men, were alone ignorant of what every tyro in politics was perfectly well acquainted with? Everybody has foreseen, everybody has known—not for the last few months, but for many, many years—that it was the persistent ambition and the continuous policy of Russia to extent her Eastern dominions southwards, to have an ice free port for her trade, and a nice free harbour for her safety. Nobody was ignorant of that. The Government knew it as well as the man in the street. (Laughter.)

THE COLLAPSE OF CHINA.

But there is one thing that nobody knew. People may have suspected it, but I venture to say that the majority of those who had the best means of judging were not prepared for the total collapse of China in the Japanese-Chinese war. We knew that only a few years ago China or the fear of China, had forced Russia herself to give up territory which she had previously occupied, and I do not believe that before this war there was any general or satisfactory information at all which would have led one to gather that the absolute corruption, the grasping ignorance, and the gross misgovernment of the mandarins in China had brought the ancient empire to a position of practical impotence in which all effective resistance was for a time entirely destroyed. But that was a very important fact to recognise. From the moment that you recognised that fact you had to see that China, unless she were assisted from outside, is absolutely at the mercy of the great military empire with its hundred millions of inhabitants, and with 4,000 miles of land frontier on the boundary of China. But when was this information completed. When was this knowledge certain. Not in our time, but in the time of the late Government. The matter, as I have said, is much too serious for anything in the nature of recrimination. In such a case it seems to me that the tu quoque argument is worse than absurd; it is mischievous and almost unpatriotic. I only refer to it to show the difficulty of the case, not to blame the late Government, and when Sir William Harcourt accuses us of want of foresight and of not having made preparations, at least it is fair to say to him, "What preparations did you make when for the first time you became acquainted with the weakness of China, with her absolute incapacity to resist the advance of Russia? After that it was only a question of time, and of a very short time, when Russia would come to Port Arthur, and extend her influence in the province of Manchuria. Yet the late Government took no steps to come to an understanding with Russia. On the contrary they refused to join Russia and France and Germany in the intervention which those Powers made in order to prevent Japan from having Port Arthur. I do not say that they were wrong. It is possible, of course, that if they had joined they might have made their own terms, but whether that be so or not they allowed the opportunity to go by, and they did nothing. What followed? The inevitable followed, as it always does.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

The expected happened, and Russia did go down to Port Arthur and to Ta-lien-wan. As to the way in which Russia secured that occupation, as to the representations which were made and repudiated as soon as they were made, as to the promises which were given and broken a fortnight afterwards, I had better perhaps say nothing except I have always thought that it was a very wise proverb, "Who sups with the devil must have a long spoon." (Laughter.) The present Government did try to come to an understanding with Russia. We took care to inform her that we had no jealousy, no bojection to what we understood to be her commercial objects, or to the development of her trade, or to the expansion of her legitimate authority, but we sought to induce her to give up the idea of political predominance and military occupation. We failed—that was not consistent with the ambition of her Government—we failed to persuade her and then we fell back upon the alternative policy, which had always been in our minds as the only alternative policy. We obtained the cession of Wei-hai-wei, and we obtained commercial privileges for ourselves and the whole of the world, the importance of which I believe will be fully recognised at no short distance of time. (Cheers.) Now, I contend that in this preliminary skirmish, for it is nothing else, we have done very well. (Hear, hear.) I do not think Russia is one atom stronger than she was, let us say, five years ago. I think that we are in rather a better position, but I don't want to conceal from you my own conviction that the position, the general position, is very far from satisfactory. We have in the future to cope with Russia in China, as we have to cope with Russia in Afghanistan, and with this difference—that in China we have no army and no defensive frontier. But what was the alternative? What more could we have done under the circumstances at the time being as we were entirely isolated, for that again is the point on which I want to lay emphasis? Some of our critics say, "Oh, you might have come to an understanding with Russia." It is easy to say that but an understanding takes two parties to the bargain, and Russia wanted what we did not want, and we had nothing to offer her to induce her to desist from her plan. And if we had made an understanding with Russia, who would guarantee that the understanding would be kept? (Hear, hear.)

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

No, there was only one alternative to the policy of the Government—the policy to which that man of peace, Sir William Harcourt—(laughter)—to which the whole of his arguments logically tend, and to which his taunts and his gibes are egging on his people of this country and the Government of this country. Let us consider the alternative. We might have declared war on Russia. We might for a year or two have held Port Arthur against Russia, but we have no military force to back us and no frontier in China. I am one of those who think that for any country there are worse things than war; there is loss of honour; there is loss of those interests which are so vital to the security of the existence of the nation. But, in any case, I hope I am sensible enough never to give my vote for war unless I can see at the commencement of the war a fair probability that at the end of the war the objects of the war will have been obtained. (Cheers) Now, what does history show us? It shows us that unless we are allied to some great military Power, as we were in the Crimean war, when we had France and Turkey as allies, we cannot seriously injure Russia, although it may also be true that she cannot seriously injure us. (Hear, hear.) If that is the case, it is a case which deserves the serious consideration of the people of this country. It is impossible to overrate the gravity of the issue. It is not a question of a single port in China—that is a very small matter. It is not a question of a single province; it is a question of the whole fate of the Chinese Empire, and our interests in China are so great, our proportion of the trade is so enormous, and the potentialities of that trade are so gigantic that I feel that no more vital question has ever been presented for the decision of a Government and the decision of a nation, and for my part I have tried to-night to state clearly and without exaggeration the conditions of the problem that we have before us. I think you will see that it is complicated enough to preclude all hasty judgment. One thing appears to me to be certain. If the policy of isolation, which has hitherto been the policy of this country, is to be maintained in the future, then the face of the Chinese Empire may be, probably will be, hereafter decided without reference to our wishes and in defiance of our interests. If, on the other hand, we are determined to enforce the policy of the open door, to preserve an equal opportunity for trade with all our rivals, then we must not allow jingoes to drive us into a quarrel with all the world at the same time, and we must not reject the idea of an alliance with those Powers whose interests most nearly approximate to our own. (Cheers.) I am not going to strain your patience. I have said what I have to say, but I am afraid you may think I have been rather gloomy tonight, and indeed, I have thought it right to warn you of the dangers ahead. (Hear, hear.) But I have a great confidence of the future of this country, and I do not doubt that an issue will be found out of all the difficulties which will be worthy of our tradition and our race. (Cheers) The country is prosperous as is no other nation. (Cheers.) Our people are united and contented; we enjoy under a Sovereign whom all her subjects revere—(loud cheers)—the fullest measure of ordered liberty; and I feel some certainty that we shall meet the great responsibilities of the future with the indomitable spirit which in the past carried our ancestors in triumph through difficult and dangerous times. (Loud applause.)

DEBATE IN THE LORDS ON MR. CHAMBERLAINS SPEECH.

In the House of Lords on May 17. Lord Kimberley rose to ask what were the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the occupation of Wei-hai-wei. He remarked that the Prime Minister, in his recent speech to the Primrose League, had said that as long as the Chinese Empire remained "upright" it was in no danger from Russia; while Mr. Chamberlain speaking the other day at Birmingham confessed that the Government were not prepared for the "total collapse of China," and declared that unless she was assisted from without she was absolutely at the mercy of her great military neighbour; and it was impossible to say that our mere possession of Wei-hai-wei would enable her to resist a Russian advance. Mr. Chamberlain seemed to have come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when this country must abandon her old policy of not entering into entangling foreign alliances and should now seek alliances for mutual defence, by which alliances against Russia must be meant. He asked whether Her Majesty's Government had so far advanced in that direction that the country would hear before long of an alliance with some powerful European nation; because, while a close friendship with the United States was, of course, always most to be desired, an alliance with them would be entirely contrary to their traditional policy. Nobody could shut his eyes to the possible dangers attending our isolation; but he would not believe until he heard it announced that the Government intended to enter into an alliance of mutual defence for the maintenance of our interests in China, knowing as he did that such an alliance could not be conducted on the principle of limited liability, but would extend to mutual defence in every part of the world. The public, however, were most anxious to understand clearly what was the basis of the Government's policy in the Far East; and, unless there was something in it enormously inimical to the safety of the country, that policy would encounter no obstruction from his side of the House.

Lord Salisbury began by excusing himself for declining to follow Lord Kimberley in his dissertation on Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech which was not included in the notice he had given of his question, and of which, moreover, he had not now a copy. It was, further, obviously impossible to draw a fair conclusion from isolated sentences in any speech without carefully studying them in connexion with their context. The noble lord was, however, somewhat hypercritical in his comments on his use of the term "upright" in relation to China, whereas

MR. CHAMBERLAIN HAD DESCRIBED CHINA AS PROSTRATE;

but the two opposite expressions, though applied to the same subject had regard to different points of view. China might not have at the moment the power to resist an armed forces which Russia could have brought against her; but they could never pronounce the 400 millions of men who feared death less than any other race known to us would ever be absolutely prostrated. China, moreover, had a vast commerce, large revenues, and a teeming population united at least by the one sentiment of deep hatred of foreign domination. What she wanted was courage; and one of his defences for the occupation of Wei-hai-wei was that it would certainly tend to strengthen and encourage her, if the occasion arose, to stand up against her enemies. The danger of allowing Russia to occupy Port Arthur without a corresponding movement on our side was that large provinces of China might abandon themselves to despair and think that the domination of one foreign Power was their inexorable destiny, and Her Majesty's Government thought it their business to tell them that, so far as they could prevent it, that destiny should not overtake them. He could not answer the noble lord's question as the strategical value of Wei-hai-wei, because he did not possess the requisite expert knowledge. What, however, was really important was the effect their policy would have on the opinion of the East. The policy of Korea and Japan progressive Eastern monarchies, would have great weight in determining the future of China; it would therefore, be most unfortunate that we should be thought to be throwing up the game in the territories in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur; and he thought the occupation of Wei-hai-wei would exercise a salutary influence on the opinions of large masses of men in those regions, Her Majesty's Government were unwilling to take part in that division of spoils of China for which other nations might have been looking, and their object had been to convince the nations of the East that they did not want further territorial acquisitions, and therefore they said nothing about Wei-hai-wei until they were certain that Port Arthur would be occupied by Russia. It was intended to improve the harbour and to make the place fit for the purposes it would have to fulfil, but, until the Government received precise information from the naval and military officers who were now on their way to Wei-hai-wei, they could not tell how far operations of improvement could be carried out there with a sufficient prospect of success to satisfy the expenditure they would entail. The northern part of China was likely to become much more important in the future than it had been in the past, and, as it would be necessary for us to have a coaling station not so distant as Hongkong, Wei-hai-wei would afford us that advantage. Her Majesty's Government wished to see the Chinese Empire maintained, and they believed that the only hope for the well-being of her population and the development of trade and commerce within her vast empire lay in the reform of the Government of the Chinese people themselves—a reform in the prosecution of which they must be protected as far as possible from external attack.

The House rose at 25 minutes past 5 o'clock.

CONTINENTAL OPINION ON THE SPEECH.

FRANCE: "A CIVILIAN BOULANGER."

The *Temps* says the establishment of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States is a symptom to which too much attention cannot be given. "But it is certainly a German alliance that the British Cabinet has immediately in view." In an article headed 'Great Britain and Peace," the *Temps* expresses the opinion that the Colonial Secretary, has above all tried to deal end under hand blow at Lord Salisbury, "Great Britania is irritated humiliated and enervated by the Cabinet's policy in China and asks for redress. In reality it is a set-off to Port Arthur, which is claimed at Boussa and in the disputed territory on the great bend of the Niger. All this creates a delicate not to say dangerous, situation. It is to be hoped that in order to conciliate the good graces of the United States and the possible illusory alliance of the American Republic the campaign of insinuations more or less perfidious made against the good faith of France in the matter of neutrality will not be pushed too far and also that the more or less threatening accusations brought against our stand in Africa will not be persevered in the hope of intimidating our diplomacy and forcing on a compromise."—The Republique Francaise declares that Mr. Chamberlain spoke of Russia in terms with a statesman ought not to allow himself to use. The journal in conclusion, describes Mr. Chamberlain as a civilian Boulanger. The "Gaulois" says: "We must not disguise from ourselves the fact that an international polemic will be waged over Mr. Chamberlain's speech and this might provoke incidents which at a time when least expected would favour the policy of the too enterprising Secretary of the Colonies.—The "Eclair" says: "We cannot believe that Russia, mistress as she is of the railways opening on India and Northern China need pay much attention to the revenge with which Mr. Chamberlain threatens her." The "Libre Parole" says Mr. Chamberlain's speech must be regarded seriously His words, however, must not be taken too literally, for we know that he is a past master of rodomontade. None the less the fact remains that russia has been most grievously insulted publicly and in solemn circumstances, by a British Minister. The situation, therefore, is very serious."

BERLIN AND VIENNA.

The comments of the newspapers in Vienna and Berlin indicate especially astonishment at the directness and unconventional form of expression in which Mr. Chamberlain stated his views; but also lay great stress on his declaration, respecting the isolation of Great Britain his indication of the growing antagonism between this country and Russian and his suggestion of an "Anglo-Saxon alliance." The speech is almost sympathetically handled by the German journals which are supposed to be officially inspired.

VIEWS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The "Novoe Vremya" says:—"The most influential member of the British Cabinet has represented England as being in an awkward position in consiquence of her isolation in Europe, and has suggested an alliance with the United States as a remedy for that state of things. We regard it as doubtful, however, whether the United States will accept such an alliance, and whether it would be agreeable to others if the United States wrested the Philippines from Spain, which they are said to intend doing, and subsequently sold them to England. Such an intention would be sufficient to bring simultaneously before all the Great Powers having interests in the Far East the question whether they ought to observe complete neutrality in the Hispano-American conflict, in the event of the possibility of the war resulting in the acquisition by Great Britain of that dominent influence in the Pacific, which Russia, France, and Germany are at the present moment not unsuccessfully opposing.

ANGER IN MADRID.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech has (says a "Times" telegram) made a profound impression in Madrid. Read in the light of Lord Salisbury' famous declaration about living and dying nations, it is generally regarded as an announcement of a new and far reaching programme of English foreign policy which may set the whole world in a blaze. The 'Liberal' believes that the Anglo-American Alliance will soon become a fait accompli, and predicts that it would be immediately challenged by Europe at large. The 'Imparcial' says:—"Spain is no contemptible factor in the solution of this problem. By reason of our hardy and tenacious character and our geographical position we are capable of a being helper of great value to the nations which aim at checking the insatiable desires of Great Britain. Possibly, of all foreign nations England is the one which has most to lose by having us for enemies. It is clear that Spain cannot even dream of confronting alone the tremendous power of Great Britain. A man might as well try to stop a train, but the man in question can throw the train off the rails if he has some-one to help him in destroying the line at the right moment. We are, fortunately, masters Sierra of the Carbonera and Punta Carnero, from which points, thanks to the range of modern artillery, we can dominate Gibraltar Town and Bay. We are masters of Ceuta also, one of the strongest fortified places in the world, where the fleets of England's enemies could station themselves to bar the passage of the Mediterranean. We are masters, too, of Port Mahon, which is well defended and the most important strategic point upon the sea in question. With all this we are well able to be most valuable allies to the enemies of Great Britain."

FEELING IN AMERICA.

In New York expressions of friendship with England are almost universal. Most members of Congress decline to express other than general views. Distrust of England is with many of them traditional. They distrust her no longer, but when the word "alliance" is pronounced they ask for time. There is a similar disposition (says the *Times'* New York correspondent), among men of eminent position outside politics who comment on Mr. Chamberlains speech. Alliances, they say, are not formed on sentiment on community of race, religion, or law, but on community of interests 'certain interests the two nations have in common. An alliance to promote those will be welcome, or, if not alliance, co-operation. The *Herald* says, "Such an alliance is a step in national evolution; its declaration is a matter of form. It is part of the majestic destiny which the powers who sway nations and men weave in the loom of time." Mr. Smalley points out that England wants American co-operation in enforcing her "open door" policy in the East; but that appeal is made to the strongest protectionist Government ever known in American history. However, the "Tribune" thinks that English free trade and American protection need not be in this matter, and for purposes of common interest ing, irreconcilably hostile.

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Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.
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